THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,
And Manufacturing & Mercantile Advertiser.

Vol. 40.

FRIDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 17, 1824. Vol. 8...No. 9.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING, BY
DAVID M'CLEAN,
FOURTH, BETWEEN MARKET & WOOD STREETS,
At 2 dollars per annum, payable in advance.
☞ Advertisements inserted at the usual rates.

RETAILERS
Of Foreign Merchandise.

BY the 6th Section of "A Supplement to an Act, entitled an Act laying a duty on the Retailers of Foreign Merchandise," passed at the last session of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, it is made the duty of the respective city and county Treasurers to publish, annually, in November, a list of the names of all persons returned to them as retailers of Foreign Merchandise, designating those who have and those who have not taken out licenses, within their respective cities or counties. The following list is published in pursuance of said Section,

LIST

Of persons returned as Retailers, within the city of Pittsburgh, who have taken out licenses.

John Little
R. Bevan & Co.
Bradwdy & Lynch
James A. Armstrong
James Marshall &Co.
James Leburn
John Torode
James M'Kinstry
George Swartz
Robert Patterson
A. S. Dubarry
Nathan Carlisle
William M'Knight
John Darragh
Doctor G. Dawson,
John Whitten
John Burgess
R. Miller & Co.
Richd. Hughes
John Caughy
A. & S. George
Rt. M'Allister & Co.
Charles Cassilly
Lowrie & Curtis
William Bell, Jr.
Chas. Avery & Co.
Jas. Park & Co.
B. C. Sawyer
H. Earl
S. Baird & Co.
H. Sterling
Thomas Robinson
William Beatty
Jeremiah Dunlavy
Francis Bailey,
John Andoe
Andrew Fleming
M. S. Mason
Jas. H. Davis
William Mullen
F. Stoner
A. Way & Co.
William Miskelly
William P. Baum
John Tassey
John Bissell & Co.
Peter Beard
John Wallace
John Hodge
Samuel F. Fletcher
William Irwin
Bailey & Co.
Jas. M'Cully & Co.
James Armstrong
Joh Kitts
N. W. Prestly
John Taggert
R. & C. Irwin
Robert M'Ayale
John Thompson
William Blair
Joseph Armorer
James Smith
Thos. Wilson
Samuel Thompson
Nat. Richardson
Samuel Frew
Blasdel&Robertson
Robt. Dunlap
Joseph Haslet
George Breed
Wm. Cannon
John M'Cormick
Thos. Spillane
James Verner
M'Clurg & King
Jas. M'Elroy
M. Leech & Co.
B. Darlington
S. Peppard
John Dalzell
Robert Fleming
Jas. Duff
Wm. M'Candless
Francis Rouaud
James M'Clane
Jas. Taylor & Co.
Barnet Burus
Andrew Kirkwood
Robt. Williams
Charles L. Volz
D. Minis & Co.
C. Craig
H. Cain
Robinson&Willock
Hugh M'Clelland
John Johnston
Isaac Harris
David Robinson
Wm. Barr
John Dixon
Bakewell, Page & Bakewell
Dennis Murphy
W. W. Fearns
J. C. Cummings
Jas. Fulton
Jas. Gormly
John Jackson
Chas. Brewer
Gen. Ritter
A. & J. Brown
Jas. Brown
Samuel Pettigrew
Horner & Clayland
Jas. Borbidge
Thos. Wilson
George Jackson
Samuel Spencer
Connelly & Lenard
Robert Elder
Robert M'Ilwaine
Hugh M'Master
Thos. Dickson

Persons returned as Retailers within said city, who have not taken out licenses.

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Thos. Bradford
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Boggs & Wrenshall
Samuel Cochran
Joseph Davis
John D. Davis
George Faris & Co.
T. Gorman
John Greer
Robt. Grierson
David Harris
John Irwin
W. B. Irish
R. N. Konecke
John Leyburn
Samuel Laird
Thos. M'Dermott
David M'Kee
Jos. M'Cully
A. B. Phelps
Joseph Paul
S. K. Page
James Ross
Henry Stafford
Joseph Sottle
John Sewell

Wm. Graham, Jr.
Treasurer of the City of Pittsburgh.
Treasurer's Office, Nov. 12, 1823—3t.

THE SUBSCRIBER,

TAKES the liberty to inform his friends and the public, that he continues to carry on his manufactory of Copper and Tin ware, &c. at his old stand, next door to the corner of Second and Wood-streets, east side, where he keeps a general assortment of Stills, wash kettles, tea kettles, tin ware, &c. &c. which he offers whole sale and retail low for cash or barter. Anderson's patent stills, fuller's kettles, salt pipe, Slater's patent cooking machines for steam boats and hotels, &c. made to order at the shortest notice.

Lewis Peterson.

Oct. 1, 1824—tf.

A. WAY & CO.

Are just opening a choice assortment of
DOMESTIC & IMPORTED
DRY GOODS,
AMONGST WHICH THEY HAVE VERY CHEAP
Fine & Superfine Broadcloths,
CASIMERES, Sattinetts, Flannels, Rose and Point Blankets, Circassian and Tartan Plaids, Bombazetts, &c. with a great variety of fancy goods.
Ingrain & Stair Carpeting.
AND
Hearth Rugs.
Constantly on hand, a general assortment of
BOLTING CLOTHS,
Of the best Quality.
A QUANTITY OF
Sole Leather & Skirting,
For sale as above.
All of which are offered
WHOLESALE & RETAIL,
At reduced prices, for cash or acceptances.
November 5—8t

CONEMAUGH SALT,
AND
NEW-ORLEANS SUGAR.

300 Barrels **SALT,**
25 Barrels Very Fair
SUGAR.
15 hhds *LEAF TOBACCO.*
FOR SALE BY
Allen & Grant.
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Remedy for the Piles.

THE medicine now offered to the public is one which has been fully subjected to the infallible test of experience; and in every instance where it has been fairly tried, it has been attended with the most complete success. In some of the cases the patients had been laboring under the disease for years and during that period had received the best medical advice, and had even undergone a painful surgical operation without permanent advantage. It is not (like those usually advertised,) offered as a certain cure for a long catalogue of diseases, but those afflicted with this complaint, for which alone it is recommended, may rely with confidence upon obtaining relief, even in its worst forms, in a short time; and they themselves are the best judges of the importance of such a remedy. Price 50 cents per box, with directions signed by the proprietor. Prepared and sold at
JAMES A. AUSTIN'S
Drug and Chemical store, No. 273 North Third street, above Callowhill, Philadelphia
The proprietor has appointed Doctor G DAWSON, wholesale & retail Druggist, sole agent for the sale of this medicine in Pittsburgh.
P. S. A liberal discount will be allowed to storekeepers and others who purchase by the dozen.
November 5.

THE PITTSBURGH
MANUFACTURING ASSOCIATION.
Having enlarged their assortment of
American Manufactures.

CONTINUE to accommodate Merchants and Dealers by receiving in payment various articles of the produce and manufactures of the interior. Amongst the articles now on sale are the following:

Broad and narrow Cloths, Kerseymeres, Sattinets, Checks, Tickings, Plaids, Shirtings and Sheetings, Flax and Tow Linen and Bags, Window Glass, 7 9, 8-10, 10-12, 9-12, 10 14, 11-15 11 7, 12 16, 12-17, and 12-18, Glassware assorted, Nails, Bar Iron for light wagon tire, Tea plate Stoves, Tea Kettles and Castings assorted, Axes, Augers, Bells, Bed Screws, Brushes, Bark-mills, Corn Shellers, Coffee Mills, Curry Combs, Tow and Wool Cards, Hatter's and Fuller's Jacks, Comb Plate, Bed Cords, Plough lines and Cordage assorted, Hoes, Hatchets, Hammers, Latches, Stock and Knob Locks, assorted, of superior quality, Mattocks, Plated ware for saddlers, Ploughs, Planes, Paper, Reeds, Shuttles, Spindles and Cranks for spinning wheels, Spades and Shovels, Socket Shovels, Scale beams, Steelyards—common and patent, Sprigs, Sparables, Wire Sieves, White Lead, Wool Hats, Snuff and manufactured Tobacco, &c.

ON CONSIGNMENT FOR CASH.
20,000 lbs. GREEN COPPERAS.
10 bls. American made GIN and BRANDY, of superior quality.
SPANISH TOBACCO SEGARS.
MACHINE CARDS.
CURRIER'S KNIVES.
Candlewick.

Orders and consignments addressed to GEO. COCHRAN, Agent, will be carefully attended to and and promptly executed.
Pittsburgh, Oct. 1, 1824.—tf.

TO PRINTERS.

ON HAND FOR SALE,
A new Super-Royal, one pull, Lever
PRINTING PRESS.
It will be sold cheap Apply to the subscriber, Printing Press Maker, Pittsburgh.
Charles Artzt.
July 2 tf.

FOR SALE,
A Second Hand Gig,
CHEAP FOR CASH OR APPROVED BARTER.
APPLY TO
Henry Beares.
September 17, 1824—tf.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY,
FOURTEENTH CLASS—NEW SERIES,
Will be drawn on the 5th of January 1825, and finished in a few minutes.
Sixty Nos.—Eight Ballots to be drawn.

Scheme.

1 Prize of	$50,000	is	$50,000
1 "	20,000	is	20,000
2 "	10,000	is	10,000
1 "	5,000	is	10,000
20 "	4720	is	4,720
30 "	1,000	is	20,000
52 "	500	is	15,500
156 "	100	is	5,200
1248 "	50	is	7,800
10608 "	20	is	24,960
	10	is	106,080
12,120 Prizes.			
22,100 Blanks.			$273,760

TICKETS $9 00.
Halves $4 50 | *Quarters* $2 25
FOR SALE AT THE
BOOKSTORE
OF
Eichbaum & Johnston,
In Market, between Second and Third Streets.
PITTSBURGH.
November 5, 1824.

Bank of Pittsburgh,
November 1, 1824.

THE President and Directors of this Institution have this day declared a Dividend of *three* per cent. for the last six months. The same will be paid to the Stockholders or their legal representatives, on or after the 15th inst.
Alex Johnston, Jr
Nov. 5, 1824.—3t. *Cashier.*

BOOT & SHOE STORE,
Wood, between Third and Fourth.
NICHOLAS GRIFFITH

INFORMS his customers and the public generally, that he has just received an extensive supply of
Boots, Shoes and Leather,
CONSISTING OF
Gentlemen's fine Shoes and Boots
do. Pumps
Men's coarse Shoes and Bootees,
Boys' fine Shoes and Boots
do dancing Pumps
Ladies' leather Shoes and Boots
do. black morocco Shoes and Boots,
do. Denmark satin, prunella and silk Shoes
Misses' morocco and leather Shoes and Boots
Children's do. do do do.
With various other kinds, too numerous to mention

ALSO,
Prime Spanish Sole Leather
Upper Leather
Bag Leather
Black Morocco Skins
Hat and Boot Lining, and
Binding Skins.

ALSO,
LA PLATA OX HIDES,
AND
TANNER'S OIL.

A constant supply of the above articles will be kept, and sold low for cash or good acceptances.
Pittsburgh, August 27, 1824—12t.

LOWRIE & CURTIS,
Wholesale Grocers.
Wood, between Second and Third Streets,
HAVE JUST RECEIVED,
60 bags Green Coffee,
30 chsts fresh H Tea
20 bbls. Herrings, 1824.
1000 lbs. prime Western Reserve Cheese,

And a general assortment of GROCERIES, which they offer for sale, at the lowest prices.

M. B. LOWRIE,

KEEPS his OFFICE in the North corner of the Diamond, in the room lately occupied by R. Christy, Esq.
May 21.—tf.

To the Agriculturalists
Of the vicinity of Pittsburgh.

THE gentlemen engaged in Agriculture in this vicinity are respectfully informed that Mr *Thomas Behen*, at a considerable exepnse, imported from Europe, last fall, a quantity of the seed of the
WHITE THORN,
and has now for sale several thousand of these valuable plants, in the most luxuriant state of cultivation, a sample of which may be seen at Mr. *N. Richardson's*, Market-street, Pittsburgh.

This plant is universally used in the British Isles for the purposes of enclosures and fences round parks and farms. They become, in four or five years, quite impervious to man and beast; and during the winter season afford the double advantage of protection from intrusion, and shelter to animals from the inclemency of the weather. The use of them in England, Ireland and Scotland has been found, in addition to the foregoing valuable purposes, more than any other thing to enlarge the scale of farming, by removing the attention and expenses of the farmer forever from his fences, after they are once formed.

Price $3 per thousand.
Sept. 24—tf.

Miscellany.

A SPIRITED SKETCH:
From the Catskill Recorder.

It was in June of 1807 that I visited Venice, in the employ of a mercantile house in New York. A residence of some weeks had made me sufficiently acquainted with the city and its environs to find my way without a guide, and having transacted my business, I spent the few days which preceded my departure in viewing and admiring one of the oldest cities of Europe. There was something in the style of the buildings, and in the costume and manners of the inhabitants, in what is usually termed "the air of the place," so entirely different from any thing I had ever seen, that I found, at every turn, some long cherished curiosity gratified, and some new one awakened. I had been taught from my infancy to associate with the very name of Venice all the terrors of the Inquisition; and now, when I found myself within the shade of the gloomy walls, and saw the monks, with their dark cowls, and flowing robes, gliding with stealthy steps through its heavy gothic porches, I could not suppress a feeling of awe, associated with, and springing from, the earliest impressions my childhood had received. I experienced the same kind of indefinable, causeless dread which he feels who at midnight, walks in the churchyard, when the tombstones appear, in the misty moonlight, like spirits starting from the graves, and even the wind seems to whisper the names of the slumbering dead.

The time for my departure had arrived, and with feelings such as these I had wandered out late one evening to take a farewell view of Venice, when my attention was arrested by a heavy tread of a company of men who were coming up the street in which I was walking. Withdrawing into a dark passage between two buildings, I had an opportunity of observing, that the company consisted of several hundred, and kept that side of the street which was shaded by the houses from the light of the moon. There was something altogether mysterious in their appearance, and I had walked near a quarter of a mile endeavoring to account for a circumstance so singular, when my ears were assailed by a sound like that of heavy blows upon an iron gateway. I paused and was soon convinced, from the increased violence of the blows and the direction in which the sound came, that it was occasioned by the mob I had lately seen, and that the city arsenal was the object of their assault. The blows were repeated till the gates gave way with a tremendous crash, and the mob sent up a shout that seemed to rend the heavens. An interval of silence succeeded, when a solitary horseman rode furiously up to the corner of the street where I stood, and blew an alarm upon his bugle, which was borne wildly along on the night wind, and then echoed back, in deeper and mellower tones, from the distant hills that rose beyond the city. The horseman paused not for the lingering notes to die upon the ear, but plunged his spurs into the sides of his courser, whose feet at every bound dashed fire from the flinty pavement. At the corner of each successive square, as he rode fiercely on, the same notes of alarm burst from his bugle, and the same soft and mellow echoes floated back, as if in mockery of the wild hoarseness of their originals. To me, whose feelings were already highly wrought upon by the variety of incidents I had so unexpectedly encountered, there was something in the music completely bewildering, something that made every heartstring thrill with ecstacy. But my reverie was short; for the blast of the bugle had started the sleeping citizens from their couches, and, with arms in their hands, and with hurried steps and anxious looks they traversed the streets, each eagerly inquiring of his neighbor the cause of so unusual an alarm. All was tumult and confusion; the drums beat to arms, and they were hastily marshalled in order of battle. The phalanx of citizens, which probably consisted of some thousands, was drawn up in front of the Cathedral of St. Omar.

Not one of all this vast assemblage knew what was the danger which threatened, or where it was to be met and successfully repelled. The noise of the mob had ceased, and they stood in silent and anxious expectation, their banners floating over their heads; when a shout burst from the distant multitude that made every heart throb and every ear tingle. They turned in the direction of the sound, and perceived that a part of the city was on fire, and that the sky was already red with the conflagration. It was now evident that there was an insurrection, and orders for a hasty march were given and executed with a promptitude which showed the alacrity with which men peril their lives in defence of their homes and those they love. There was now no difficulty in finding the scene of action, for the flames of the burning buildings mounted high and shone far, illuminating the darkness of the night and beaconing out the spot where the insurgents were collected. The alarm had by this time spread to all parts of the city, and the fierce riding of the cavalry, as they became mingled with the firemen and infantry who were hastening on, increased the uproar and confusion every moment.

The mob as if determined on the accomplishment of their purposes, or their own destruction, had posted themselves between the fire and that part of the city from which succours must arrive. They appeared but illy disciplined, yet there was one among them, who, by the singularity of his appearance and his daring impetuosity, excited universal attention.—The broad glare of the burning buildings shone full upon him, and exhibited a form rather above the ordinary size, and clad in complete armour, such as we sometimes see represented in the frontispieces of old books of chivalry. A closed vizor concealed his face so as to prevent my estimate of his age, although the athletic vigor of his form precluded the idea of his having past the meridian of life. He was mounted on a coal black steed, and, as he rode along in front of the insurgents, his long black plumes waving gracefully over his glittering helmet, he realized the ideas I had formed of the knights of romance. While the adverse parties were at a distance, he rode leisurely along the line, and issued his orders with all the coolness of an indifferent spectator. But as the combat thickened, he seemed to throw aside the nonchalance which had before marked his conduct, and to put into exercise his hitherto dormant energies. He spurred furiously on, through the thickest ranks of his foes, dashing down those who opposed his progress, and uttering his commands in a voice that swelled above the din of battle, and was borne to the remotest ranks of combatants. The distinguished part he bore, drew all eyes upon him, every effort of his enemies was aimed at his destruction. But the stoutest recoiled at his approach, or sunk beneath the fury of his arm; and, though bullets rung and sabres clashed upon his armour, he fought on, unhurt amidst the carnage that rolled around him. It seemed as if his single arm would have turned the scale of victory, and decided the fortune of the battle; for the ranks of those who fought in defence of the city, had already begun to waver, when the discharge of a cannon, which was planted within a few feet of him, hurled horse and rider to the earth, and left the mob without a leader. While his example was before their eyes, they had fought with sanguinary enthusiasm, but now that he was removed, the bond which had hitherto united them seemed broken; they were scattered like chaff before the whirlwind, and fell an easy prey to their more disciplined opponents. The insurgents fled through the burning streets, and the victors followed, leaving to the firemen the undisturbed possession of that part of the city.

The clock of a church already wrapped in flames, as it tolled the hour for the last time, reminded me that I had delayed my departure too long. I found, on my reaching the wharf, that every preparation for sailing had been made, and that they only waited my arrival. I immediately embarked, and soon found ourselves flying down the gulf of Venice, under the united impulse of a fair wind and a prosperous tide. The city was soon lost from our view in the obscurity of night, and nothing but the red sky reflecting the light of the burning buildings remained to point us to the place where it stood. But, even after the day broke, and Venice was many leagues behind us, we could distinctly see dense clouds of smoke hanging over it and indicating the unabated fury of the conflagration.

Witchcraft.—A poor Irishman in Portsmouth, N. H. lately fancied himself bewitched, and applied to a Dr. Scobie, for relief. The doctor, choosing to humor his whim, confirmed his suspicions, assured him of his ability to cure him, and at an appointed hour attended him at his house. After securing the door and windows, and kindling a large fire, he took from him about a quart of blood, which, was solemnly burnt; and which completely cured the Irishman of his ailments: and for which service he gave the doctor, as he supposed, a note for nine dollars; but which by some witchery, in the course of a few days became a note for ninety dollars. The doctor was in consequence indicted for forgery; but on trial was acquitted; there being no witness against him except his lately bewitched patient.

Lateral Canal.—The New-York Advocate of the 2d ult. has the following remark: "It was a wise provision in our charter, which appropriated the duty on salt to the Canal Fund; and such are the quantities now manufactured, and such will be the immense quantity manufactured and sold, that from this fund alone means will be found in fifty years, to dig another Canal from Erie to Hudson, along side of the present one; indeed, such a Canal will be necessary; one for boats to enter Lake Erie, and the other for those coming down to the Hudson; there is not, at present, sufficient room for all the boats to pass, and great detention is experienced at the locks."

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American Manufactures.

CONTINUE to accommodate Merchants and Dealers by receiving in payment various articles of the produce and manufactures of the interior. Amongst the articles now on sale are the following:

Broad and narrow Cloths, Kerseymeres, Sattinets, Checks, Tickings, Plaids, Shirtings and Sheetings, Flax and Tow Linen and Bags, Window Glass, 7 9, 8-10, 10-12, 9-12, 10 14, 11-15 11 17, 12 16, 12-17, and 12-18, Glassware assorted, Nails, Bar Iron for light wagon tire, Tea plate Stoves, Tea Kettles and Castings assorted, Axes, Augers, Bells, Bed Screws, Brushes, Bark mills, Corn Shellers, Coffee Mills, Curry Combs, Tow and Wool Cards, Hatter's and Fuller's Jacks, Comb Plate, Bed Cords, Plough lines and Cordage assorted, Hoes, Hatchets, Hammers, Latches, Stock and Knob Locks, assorted, of superior quality, Mattocks, Plated ware for saddlers, Ploughs, Planes, Paper, Reeds, Shuttles, Spindles and Cranks for spinning wheels, Spade and Shovels, Socket Shovels, Scale beams, Steelyards—common and patent, Sprigs, Sparables, Wire Sieves, White Lead, Wool Hats, Snuff and manufactured Tobacco, &c.

ON CONSIGNMENT FOR CASH.
20,000 lbs. GREEN COPPERAS.
10 bls. American made GIN and BRANDY, of superior quality.
SPANISH TOBACCO SEGARS.
MACHINE CARDS.
CURRIER'S KNIVES.
Candlewick.

Orders and consignments addressed to GEO. COCHRAN, Agent, will be carefully attended to and and promptly executed.
Pittsburgh, Oct. 1, 1824.—tf.

TO PRINTERS.

ON HAND FOR SALE.
A new Super-Royal, one pull, Lever
PRINTING PRESS.
IT will be sold cheap. Apply to the subscriber, Printing Press Maker, Pittsburgh.
Charles Artzt.
July 2 tf.

FOR SALE,
A Second Hand Gig,
CHEAP FOR CASH OR APPROVED BARTER.
APPLY TO
Henry Beares.
September 17, 1824—tf.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY,
FOURTEENTH CLASS—NEW SERIES,
Will be drawn on the 5th of January 1825, and finished in a few minutes.
Sixty Nos.—Eight Ballots to be drawn.

Scheme.

1	Prize of	$50,000	is	$50,000
1	"	20,000	is	20,000
1	"	10,000	is	10,000
2	"	5,000	is	10,000
1	"	4720	is	4,720
20	"	1,000	is	20,000
30	"	500	is	15,500
52	"	100	is	5,200
156	"	50	is	7,800
1248	"	20	is	24,960
10608	"	10	is	106,080
12,120 Prizes.				$273,760
22,100 Blanks.				

TICKETS $9 00.
Halves $4 50 | *Quarters* $2 25
FOR SALE AT THE
BOOKSTORE
OF
Eichbaum & Johnston,
In Market, between Second and Third Streets.
PITTSBURGH.
November 5, 1824.

Bank of Pittsburgh,
November 1, 1824.

THE President and Directors of this Institution have this day declared a Dividend of *three* per cent. for the last six months. The same will be paid to the Stockholders or their legal representatives, on or after the 15th inst.
Alex Johnston, Jr
Nov. 5, 1824.—3t *Cashier.*

BOOT & SHOE STORE,
Wood, between Third and Fourth.
NICHOLAS GRIFFITH

INFORMS his customers and the public generally, that he has just received an extensive supply of
Boots, Shoes and Leather,
CONSISTING OF
Gentlemen's fine Shoes and Boots
do. Pumps
Men's coarse Shoes and Bootees,
Boys' fine Shoes and Boots
do dancing Pumps
Ladies' leather Shoes and Boots
do. black morocco Shoes and Boots,
do. Denmark satin, prunella and silk Shoes
Misses' morocco and leather Shoes and Boots
Children's do. do do do.
With various other kinds, too numerous to mention

ALSO,
Prime Spanish Sole Leather
Upper Leather
Bag Leather
Black Morocco Skins
Hat and Boot Lining, and
Binding Skins.

ALSO,
LA PLATA OX HIDES,
AND
TANNER'S OIL.
A constant supply of the above articles will be kept, and sold low for cash or good acceptances
Pittsburgh, August 27, 1824—12t.

LOWRIE & CURTIS,
Wholesale Grocers.
Wood, between Second and Third Streets,
HAVE JUST RECEIVED.

60 bags Green Coffee,
30 chsts fresh Y H Tea
20 bbls. Herrings, 1824.
1000 lbs. prime Western Reserve Cheese,
And a general assortment of GROCERIES, which they offer for sale, at the lowest prices.

M. B. LOWRIE,
KEEPS his OFFICE in the North corner of the Diamond, in the room lately occupied by R. Christy, Esq.
May 21.—tf.

To the Agriculturalists
Of the vicinity of Pittsburgh.

THE gentlemen engaged in Agriculture in this vicinity are respectfully informed that Mr *Thomas Behen*, at a considerable exepnse, imported from Europe, last fall, a quantity of the seed of the
WHITE THORN,
and has now for sale several thousand of these valuable plants, in the most luxuriant state of cultivation, a sample of which may be seen at Mr. *N. Richardson's*, Market-street, Pittsburgh.

This plant is universally used in the British Isles for the purposes of enclosures and fences round parks and farms. They become, in four or five years, quite impervious to man and beast; and during the winter season afford the double advantage of protection from intrusion, and shelter to animals from the inclemency of the weather. The use of them in England, Ireland and Scotland has been found, in addition to the foregoing valuable purposes, more than any other thing to enlarge the scale of farming, by removing the attention and expenses of the farmer forever from his fences, after they are once formed.

Price $3 per thousand.
Sept. 24—tf.

Miscellany.

A SPIRITED SKETCH.

From the Catskill Recorder.

It was in June of 1807 that I visited Venice, in the employ of a mercantile house in New York. A residence of some weeks had made me sufficiently acquainted with the city and its environs to find my way without a guide, and having transacted my business, I spent the few days which preceded my departure in viewing and admiring one of the oldest cities of Europe. There was something in the style of the buildings, and in the costume and manners of the inhabitants, in what is usually termed "the air of the place," so entirely different from any thing I had ever seen, that I found, at every turn, some long cherished curiosity gratified, and some new one awakened. I had been taught from my infancy to associate with the very name of Venice all the terrors of the Inquisition; and now, when I found myself within the shade of the gloomy walls, and saw the monks, with their dark cowls, and flowing robes, gliding with stealthy steps through its heavy gothic porches, I could not suppress a feeling of awe, associated with, and springing from, the earliest impressions my childhood had received. I experienced the same kind of indefinable, causeless dread which he feels who at midnight, walks in the churchyard, when the tombstones appear, in the misty moonlight, like spirits starting from the graves, and even the wind seems to whisper the names of the slumbering dead.

The time for my departure had arrived, and with feelings such as these I had wandered out late one evening to take a farewell view of Venice, when my attention was arrested by a heavy tread of a company of men who were coming up the street in which I was walking. Withdrawing into a dark passage between two buildings, I had an opportunity of observing, that the company consisted of several hundred, and kept that side of the street which was shaded by the houses from the light of the moon. There was something altogether mysterious in their appearance, and I had walked near a quarter of a mile endeavoring to account for a circumstance so singular, when my ears were assailed by a sound like that of heavy blows upon an iron gateway. I paused and was soon convinced, from the increased violence of the blows and the direction in which the sound came, that it was occasioned by the mob I had lately seen, and that the city arsenal was the object of their assault. The blows were repeated till the gates gave way with a tremendous crash, and the mob sent up a shout that seemed to rend the heavens. An interval of silence succeeded, when a solitary horseman rode furiously up to the corner of the street where I stood, and blew an alarm upon his bugle, which was borne wildly along on the night wind, and then echoed back, in deeper and mellower tones, from the distant hills that rose beyond the city. The horseman paused not for the lingering notes to die upon the ear, but plunged his spurs into the sides of his courser, whose feet at every bound dashed fire from the flinty pavement. At the corner of each successive square, as he rode fiercely on, the same notes of alarm burst from his bugle, and the same soft and mellow echoes floated back, as if in mockery of the wild hoarseness of their originals. To me, whose feelings were already highly wrought upon by the variety of incidents I had so unexpectedly encountered, there was something in the music completely bewildering, something that made every heartstring thrill with ecstacy. But my reverie was short; for the blast of the bugle had started the sleeping citizens from their couches, and, with arms in their hands, and with hurried steps and anxious looks they traversed the streets, each eagerly inquiring of his neighbor the cause of so unusual an alarm. All was tumult and confusion; the drums beat to arms, and they were hastily marshalled in order of battle. The phalanx of citizens, which probably consisted of some thousands, was drawn up in front of the Cathedral of St. Omar.

Not one of all this vast assemblage knew what was the danger which threatened, or where it was to be met and successfully repelled. The noise of the mob had ceased, and they stood in silent and anxious expectation, their banners floating over their heads; when a shout burst from the distant multitude that made every heart throb and every ear tingle. They turned in the direction of the sound, and perceived that a part of the city was on fire, and that the sky was already red with the conflagration. It was now evident that there was an insurrection, and orders for a hasty march were given and executed with a promptitude which showed the alacrity with which men peril their lives in defence of their homes and those they love. There was now no difficulty in finding the scene of action, for the flames of the burning buildings mounted high and shone far, illuminating the darkness of the night and beaconing out the spot where the insurgents were collected. The alarm had by this time spread to all parts of the city, and the fierce riding of the cavalry, as they became mingled with the firemen and infantry who were hastening on, increased the uproar and confusion every moment.

The mob as if determined on the accomplishment of their purposes, or their own destruction, had posted themselves between the fire and that part of the city from which succours must arrive. They appeared but illy disciplined, yet there was one among them, who, by the singularity of his appearance and his daring impetuosity, excited universal attention.—The broad glare of the burning buildings shone full upon him, and exhibited a form rather above the ordinary size, and clad in complete armour, such as we sometimes see represented in the frontispieces of old books of chivalry. A closed vizor concealed his face so as to prevent my estimate of his age, although the athletic vigor of his form precluded the idea of his having past the meridian of life. He was mounted on a coal black steed, and, as he rode along in front of the insurgents, his long black plumes waving gracefully over his glittering helmet, he realized the ideas I had formed of the knights of romance. While the adverse parties were at a distance, he rode leisurely along the line, and issued his orders with all the coolness of an indifferent spectator. But as the combat thickened, he seemed to throw aside the nonchalance which had before marked his conduct, and to put into exercise his hitherto dormant energies. He spurred furiously on, through the thickest ranks of his foes, dashing down those who opposed his progress, and uttering his commands in a voice that swelled above the din of battle, and was borne to the remotest ranks of combatants. The distinguished part he bore, drew all eyes upon him, every effort of his enemies was aimed at his destruction. But the stoutest recoiled at his approach, or sunk beneath the fury of his arm; and, though bullets rung and sabres clashed upon his armour, he fought on, unhurt amidst the carnage that rolled around him. It seemed as if his single arm would have turned the scale of victory, and decided the fortune of the battle; for the ranks of those who fought in defence of the city, had already begun to waver, when the discharge of a cannon, which was planted within a few feet of him, hurled horse and rider to the earth, and left the mob without a leader. While his example was before their eyes, they had fought with sanguinary enthusiasm, but now that he was removed, the bond which had hitherto united them seemed broken; they were scattered like chaff before the whirlwind, and fell an easy prey to their more disciplined opponents. The insurgents fled through the burning streets, and the victors followed, leaving to the firemen the undisturbed possession of that part of the city.

The clock of a church already wrapped in flames, as it tolled the hour for the last time, reminded me that I had delayed my departure too long. I found, on my reaching the wharf, that every preparation for sailing had been made, and that they only waited my arrival. I immediately embarked, and soon found ourselves flying down the gulf of Venice, under the united impulse of a fair wind and a prosperous tide. The city was soon lost from our view in the obscurity of night, and nothing but the red sky reflecting the light of the burning buildings remained to point us to the place where it stood. But, even after the day broke, and Venice was many leagues behind us, we could distinctly see dense clouds of smoke hanging over it and indicating the unabated fury of the conflagration.

Witchcraft.—A poor Irishman in Portsmouth, N. H. lately fancied himself bewitched, and applied to a Dr. Scobie, for relief. The doctor, choosing to humor his whim, confirmed his suspicions, assured him of his ability to cure him, and at an appointed hour attended him at his house. After securing the door and windows, and kindling a large fire, he took from him about a quart of blood, which, was solemnly burnt; and which completely cured the Irishman of his ailments: and for which service he gave the doctor, as he supposed, a note for nine dollars; but which by some witchery, in the course of a few days became a note for ninety dollars. The doctor was in consequence indicted for forgery; but on trial was acquitted; there being no witness against him except his lately bewitched patient.

Lateral Canal.—The New-York Advocate of the 2d ult. has the following remark: "It was a wise provision in our charter, which appropriated the duty on salt to the Canal Fund; and such are the quantities now manufactured, and such will be the immense quantity manufactured and sold, that from this fund alone means will be found in fifty years, to dig another Canal from Erie to Hudson, alongside of the present one; indeed, such a Canal will be necessary; one for boats to enter Lake Erie, and the other for those coming down to the Hudson; there is not, at present, sufficient room for all the boats to pass, and great detention is experienced at the locks."

PITTSBURGH.

FRIDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 19, 1824.

For the Gazette.

THE THEATRE.

"I am not weary, and 'tis long to night;
I pray you let us satisfy our eyes
With the memorials and the things of fame
That do renown this city."

WHAT'S going forward in that building, my boy? said I to a lad, pointing at the same time to a house which poured forth "a most unhallowed earthly sound of fiddling."—Why, the Theatre, to be sure! he replied. Come along, then, cried my companion, we will at least see this spectacle before we leave town.

We were slowly approaching the edifice—and I really think that I experienced those feelings which *some* travellers declare are always associated with scenes of decay or destruction. Wearing a dusky, dismal appearance, and overhanging the paved-way with its nodding brow, it looks as if it were about to make its *congé* and retire from existence forever. It has a most antiquated aspect, and seems to say, in very doleful accents,

"Blow, blow, thou winter wind,
Thou art not so unkind
As man's ingratitude;"

and it might whisper something of its own resemblance to a worn out and offcast debauchee, expiring with all his disease and infection seen hanging about him. Indeed the haggard and sickly appearance of the exterior, might provoke some ill-mannered people, who, knowing the reason of the introduction of stage-plays at Rome, to say, that very different intentions from those which influenced the Romans, had instigated the projectors in the erection of this edifice. But I assure all such ill-disposed persons, that no *pestilence* has been, *yet*, generated in this building.

The front consists of two stories, the upper one of which was once used as a Coffee-Room; but the decay that is visible on all sides, has driven the Refectioner to assume another and more lowly locality. There was a day, also, when a series of columns supported the projection of the upper story; but the rude and naughty boys, by occasionally whittling them with their pocket knives, have ruined the proportion of some, and left no traces of others. The flight of steps which carries you up from the vestibule to the entrance door, is of wonderful construction; for, if you can reach the landing, without *landing* on your back, you will have done more than I could accomplish. They are a complete "bridge of gossamer," and a crooked look endangers the symmetry of your limbs forever. The inside decorations are made up of a few wretched paintings, a colonnade of square pillars or uprights, which sustain the gallery, and some loose work on the sides, a number of candlesticks of pure Devonshire, and an eye in the ceiling which is enough to put the devil out of countenance. The figures above the sounding vault, are more appalling than any portrayed in Dante's Inferno;—but then, it is all of a *piece;* and the artist, no doubt, designed, by the exertion of *his* skill, to "harmonize the effect of the whole." Then the boxes—they were painted—and, unless by violent attrition, or some other cause which I am yet unacquainted with, it will remain a secret to the end of time, what colors were employed in their adornment. The Latin motto yet survives, in all its pristine excellence, proving incontestibly that no vulgar *taste* was concerned in the delineation of the ornamental parts of the building; and I venture to assert, that the public opinion is so unanimous, that the author of the selection has no cause to apprehend a misconception of *his claim* to classical learning. After having examined all the conveniences of the building, I *solemnly* declare, that, for a fabric of the kind, it is the safest to the audience from the dangers of a fire of any I have visited; for if any accident of that kind should happen, it will be found that the audience have vanished, like so many mice on an alarm, through the wainscoting—each one carving off a due proportion of the outside planking. Prying about, I soon discovered an opening, *purporting* to be a door, into which I boldly entered, and my joy was unbounded when I discovered human beings living and moving therein, and among them a clever old fellow, retailing, from his pantry, commodities admirably well calculated to dispel the vapors of this "Stygian vault."

"*Plic, ut perhibent, aut intempesta silet nox*
Somno, et obtenta demittur nocte tenebræ."

And, after having been twice accommodated by "some host" of the tabernacle, my former hilarity returned, and I was forced to exclaim—What comforts we have in our days! Roman Senators, when sitting in their vast amphitheatres, were content to snuff up the fumes of the "eroco diluto et alias fragrantibus liquoribus," whilst we backwoodsmen, "not so much sent out as cast out upon the bleak and barren shore of a desolate wilderness," three hundred miles—at *least*—"from all civilized intercourse," can smell and swallow too, most potent draughts of fourth proof Cognac, or genuine Tuscaloosa. You may talk as much as you please about Roman grandeur and Roman greatness; I would not give one swallow for three smells! You may be sure that when I again entered the boxes, the damps and "boggles" had no "terrors for me." The curtain rose, and with it a general stentorian yell;—the "roaring of the wolves on Orca's stormy coast," bears no more comparison to it, than the "wary footstep sound" of the closing damsel, does to the deafening clatter of the draw-horse' hoofs; and my only wonder is that the roof most gravely retained its position.

The piece first performed was the "Wedding Day," one of the best farces we know of, having less room for buffoonery, and more of the truly ludicrous, than many others esteemed superior. Mr. A Drake in the character of Sir Adam Contest. His struggle to overcome the violence of his "outrageous temper," for fear of offending his young wife, and the insufficiency of his resolutions, which were no sooner formed than broken; his affected good humor, and his natural flurries; his eternal recurrence to his former wife's good qualities, and his insincere grief for the loss of her; his suspicions of his new one, and the hard-gained victory over them by leaving her with a rake; and, above all, the agony he evinces when his "dear first wife" returns to withdraw him from the pleasures of a young marriage, were so well expressed as to form a delicious specimen of comic acting. Mr. Drake's talents are well known, and

"His praise is lost, who waits till all approve."

Mrs. Drake in Lady Contest. Her indifference to her husband, and her tendency to form a more congenial association, without understanding the obligations of marriage, or the meaning of love, although she felt it; with that instinctive talent for intrigue which every woman possesses, and the tantalizing delight which she betrays when making the discovery of his first wife's return, make it a character of unusual difficulty; but she was fully adequate to the performance, and gave us a pleasing instance of the *ne plus ultra* of acting. Young Rakeland and his rakish appearance did not pass unnoticed, nor the ghostly appearance of the old lady, who indeed looked as if she had been undergoing a seventeen years' sowse in a mill-pond. All these, and many other matters, made me laugh until the danger of a vertigo, and the actual loss of two waistcoat ribbons, forced me to resign "nine host" for other *relief*, but not until the curtain had dropped upon the reluctant embracees of the joyless pair.

N. B. The door apparent that I spoke of, will be found on the left side as you enter.

KENTUCKY.

Contemplated Junction of the Juniata and Conemaugh.—We have heard from the Pennsylvania Commissioners who are engaged in levelling and measuring the head waters of this route; they have, as yet, they say, met with no very serious difficulty, and that the water on the summit level is sufficient. The United States Engineers, also spoke flatteringly of the prospect of the contemplated canal; and in conversation, in this town, gave this route a decided preference over any other they had viewed. We look with much anxiety for the report of the Pennsylvania Commissioners to the ensuing Legislature.

Juniata Gazette.

Political.

From the Harrisburgh Chronicle.

Party. The late election of Electors of President and Vice-President of the United States, has bothered the high-going party men in this state.

ADAMS was the party candidate, according to the rule of succession established in 1808, and adhered to ever since.

CRAWFORD was the party candidate, he having been nominated according to "ancient usages and modes," by a caucus of members of Congress.

JACKSON was the party candidate, he having been nominated by a State Convention.

The perplexity occasioned by this state of things was increased by

Patent Democrats, Independent Republicans, and Federalists, promiscuously, giving their support to Adams, Clay, Crawford and Jackson.

Botheration! what a dilemma for the party leaders and the party led. For the first class maintained, and the last implicitly believed,

That *party* was essential to the existence of a republican form of government—

That the strict observance of party discipline could alone preserve party—

That without party discipline and party the republic would at once be at an end.

Add to this, that the real, genuine party man considers it a matter of conscience, never to vote a ticket composed of federalists, in whole or in part—or supported by federalists: that the names of federalists were upon three out of the four electoral tickets; and that each of the tickets were supported by federalists.

What course, then, were the party leaders and the party led, to pursue, and preserve their "genuine and unwavering" character? Why divers of them, on the foregoing considerations, *did not vote at all*, in the most important election that has occurred since the foundation of the government!

Assuredly the Republic must soon be at an end, when the land-marks of party are thus broken down; when the leaders cannot determine what course to direct their followers,—nor even the road that they, themselves, should pursue: and when every clodhopper follows the path that judgment and feeling points out. At least the Republic will have an end speedily, *or*, the party leaders will be convicted of preaching unsound doctrines.

Governor Shulze.—The affectation of parade and show that marked this gentleman's movements, on his late visit to Philadelphia, gave occasion for a passing remark in this paper. His outgoings and incomings were noted in certain of the prints of that city, with as much circumstance as the toad-eaters of royalty in Britain or France have been accustomed to state the movements of George IV. or Louis XVIII. As this was at variance with our sense of republican simplicity, as well as with the practice of the predecessors of Gov. Shulze, we did not hesitate to pay it and its object the compliment of a sneer,—in which we are certain every one acquainted with him heartily joined. For, that his visit to this public institution, or his taking dinner at one place, and supper at another, and sleeping at a third, should be occurrences proceeding from his own volition, we all very well knew *not* to be the fact; although we were perfectly willing to believe that he expressed himself "very much pleased" with every thing he saw or ate. But whether he proceeded upon his own will, or that of others—of what concern was it to the public? Parasites, expectant and dependent, however, wished to make the most of it; and when rebuked for their folly, plunged deeper into it, by comparing J. A. Shulze to Gen. La Fayette, and justifying the newspaper notice of the one by that of the other. Yes, truly, the *West-Chester Republican* says, "this polite editor might as well say that Gen. La Fayette permits himself to be trundled about the city or country, for show sake, in order to make a display in the newspapers, as to say that this was the Governor's object."—Shulze and La Fayette, entitled to equal honor and gratitude from the people of this country! He who never shouldered a musket in his life, and has done nothing for a community that has done every thing for him, to be compared with one who put at hazard life, liberty and property, to secure American Independence; who did every thing that man could do for the liberties of America, and generously relinquished all reward! It is indeed a bright analogy, to compare Governor Shulze to Gen. La Fayette—men whose talents, services and sufferings are in such direct contrast, that it appears unseemly to mention their names in the the same paragraph.

The Pittsburgh Statesman is consoled, upon the success of the Jackson ticket, with the reflection, that "the result of the election, we trust, will show that Mr. Crawford is the second choice of Pennsylvania, and should the election go to the House of Representatives, will afford direction to our members of Congress as to the vote they should give, in case the President is not elected on the first ballot."

How grievously will the editors of the Statesman be disappointed, when they find that Mr. Crawford is not even the *second* choice of Pennsylvania.

But this matter of first and second choice is what we do not understand. The voice of the people of Pennsylvania upon the Presidential question, is unequivocally for General Jackson, and their Representatives will not be true to the trust confided to them if they swerve from it. The predilections of other states may as properly be postponed in favor of Pennsylvania, as Pennsylvania should postpone her's. For our Representatives to give their vote to any other candidate "in case the President is not elected on the first ballot, would be the extreme of perfidy to their constituents, and to entertain and express the opinion that they will so do, is to show an utter disregard of the principles of representative government. The Pennsylvania representation in Congress must stick to Jackson, or go by the board themselves.—There has been too much manœuvring upon this subject, and the sooner an end is put to it the better *for the concerned.*

Pennsylvania.—The Pittsburgh Statesman, speaking of the Presidential contest in that state, says—"The result of this election, we trust, will show that Mr. Crawford is the second choice of Pennsylvania, and should the election go to the House of Representatives, will afford direction to our members of Congress as to the vote they should give, in case the President is not elected on the first ballot."

"We trust" there will be no backing out from this sentiment that the Representatives should vote on the *second ballot* in the House, for the *second* choice of their constituents. We desire no other pledge to ensure the vote of Pennsylvania to Mr Adams, as the aggregate returns continue to show.

Nat. Journal.

Foreign News.

Philadelphia, Nov. 11.

Latest from Europe.—The New-York American and Commercial Advertiser of yesterday evening, furnish us with the following extracts from Paris papers, files of which, extending to October 2d, have been received by the ship Bayard.

It will be seen that Charles X has abolished the censorship of the press. He can re-establish it whenever he sees fit, and till he has been tried for a period, we cannot venture to hope that his administration will be more liberal than was his predecessor's.

Paris, Sept. 28.

Notwithstanding the unfavorable state of the weather yesterday, an immense multitude, eager to witness the entry of the King into his Capital, assembled along the entire line of road by which his Majesty passed. The King mounted his horse at the Porte Maillo at noon precisely.—Upon arriving at Notre Dame the king was received by the Archbishop of Paris, at the head of the Clergy, and conducted in procession under a canopy to the place prepared for him. The embellishments of the Cathedral were upon a grand and splendid scale.

After mass the King remounted his horse, and arrived at the Palace of the Tuilleries at a quarter before 4 o'clock. His majesty descended at the Pavilion de l'Horloge, where he was received by the Governor of the Palace.

A very interesting calculation has recently been laid before the Society of Medicine of Paris, from which it results, that the actual mortality of the capital, taken in a general manner, is one inhabitant out of thirty-two or thirty-three. In the seventeenth century it was one of twenty-five or twenty-six, and in the fourteenth, one out of sixteen or seventeen. The mortality was, therefore, at that time double what it is at present. Formerly the number of deaths considerably exceeded that of the births. At present it is the contrary. The author of this calculation attributes these advantageous results to the progress of civilization, to easy circumstances having become more general, to a more salubrious atmosphere, to children being better nursed, to the improved state of hospitals, and a more enlightened public administration.

The Moniteur of the 1st of October, publishes the following ordinance, which bears the date of Sept. 30, and is countersigned by the minister of justice.

"Charles, &c.—Not judging to be longer necessary a measure, which was adopted in different circumstances, against the abuse of the liberty of journals, &c.

We have ordered and do order as follows:

Art. 1st. The ordinance of the 15th of August last, which puts in full operation the laws of the 31st March, 1820, and on the 26th of July, 1824, shall cease to have effect.

2 Our keeper of the seals, minister secretary of state and justice, and our minister secretary of the interior are charged each in what it concerns him with the enaction of the present ordinance.

The Paris Constitutional of the 1st of October, contains the account of the arival of General La Fayette in this city.

A Paris paper says it is rumored that the King has offered M. de Chateaubriand, in his quality of Minister of State, 12,000 francs which he refused.

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Count Ojarouski, who is charged by the Emperor Alexander with a special mission to the Court of London, left Brussels on the 25th with his family and suite for London.

LATEST FROM THE EAST INDIES.

By the ship Factor, in 107 days from Calcutta, intelligence is received that in the war between the British and the natives, the British army had withdrawn from Chittegong for the purpose of uniting with their forces in Rangoon, which they finally succeeded in capturing, and in rescuing the missionaries who had been ordered to execution. The Burmese, taking advantage of the absence of the English, collected a force, about thirty thousand men, and were rapidly approaching Chittegong; but, hearing of the fall of Rangoon, retired towards Ava.

The British army then marched upon them; but nothing had subsequently been heard from them. All publications on the subject had been suppressed at Calcutta, which led to the conclusion that the contest was doubtful.

From the New-York Evening Post.

IMPORTANT FROM CURRACOA.

By the Cannon, in 25 days from Curracoa, we have received regular files of the *Courant* to the 9th ult. inclusive. Accounts from Maracaibo of the 27th and 31st September, positively assert that a great battle had been fought in Peru, in which the Spanish army had been completely defeated; and that Bolivar lost 6000 men in the action. As this intelligence was received at Maracaibo from Bagota, from Quito, and from Guyaquil, it seems to be entitled to credit, the more especially as reports to the same effect have also reached us from Carthagena. The circumstance of Bolivar having lost so many men, shows that the statements must refer to a period subsequent to the affair in which Canterac's cavalry was cut to pieces. It is not improbable that he succeeded in rallying his flying infantry, and that a general engagement then took place. Callao, as well as Lima, is stated to have fallen again into the hands of the Patriots.

A number of merchant vessels, with provisions and other articles, from the United States and from Liverpool, had arrived at Maracaibo, and others were daily looked for from England, with emigrants to cultivate the soil. The greatest consternation prevailed in Peru among the Royalists, in consequence of the advance of Bolivar.

COPENHAGEN.

The seizure of the Danish Fleet by England—The following extract from "Fouche's Memoirs," just published, is a tardy, but not unimportant, vindication of a measure which, at the time, produced a vehement conflict of political opinions:—

"About this time it was that we learned the success of the attack upon Copenhagen by the English, which was the *first derangement of the secret stipulation of Tilsit by virtue of which the Danish fleet was to be placed at the disposal of France.* Since the death of Paul I., I never saw Napolean give himself up to such violent transports of passion. That which astounded him most in that vigorous stroke (*vigoureux coup de main*) was the promptitude with which the English Ministry took their resolution. He began to suspect some new treachery in the Cabinet, and gave me orders to ascertain if it had nothing to do with the ill-will created by a late removal,"—that of Talleyrand from the office of Foreign Secretary.

"In the kindest spirit of hospitality, they are always careful to treat their guests in the manner which they suppose will be most agreeable to them. A trader was invited to a feast, and the food being prepared, a squaw who was about to serve it up, in order to clean a bowl to contain it, began to scoop it with her curved finger. Her husband, observing this usual mode of depuration, reprimanded her, saying, "I have told you that the white people do not like to see bowls cleaned in that manner—give me the vessel, and I will show you how to clean it."

What can there be more beautiful, in all respects, than a highly embellished Persian MS.? I have seen and examined many, of full three centuries growth, which had the effect of magic while turning over the silken and diverse tinted leaves, powdered with golden stars, and irradiated, with colours of pink, and blue, and green, as vivid and unsullied as if, at that moment they had left the pencil of the illuminator.—*Dibdin's Library Companion.*

PITTSBURGH.

FRIDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 19, 1824.

For the Gazette.

THE THEATRE.

"I am not weary, and 'tis long to night;
I pray you let us satisfy our eyes
With the memorials and the things of fame
That do renown this city."

WHAT'S going forward in that building, my boy? said I to a lad, pointing at the same time to a house which poured forth "a most unhallowed earthly sound of fiddling."—Why, the Theatre, to be sure! he replied. Come along, then, cried my companion, we will at least see this spectacle before we leave town.

We were slowly approaching the edifice—and I really think that I experienced those feelings which *some* travellers declare are always associated with scenes of decay or destruction. Wearing a dusky, dismal appearance, and overhanging the paved-way with its nodding brow, it looks as if it were about to make its *conge* and retire from existence forever. It has a most antiquated aspect, and seems to say, in very doleful accents,

"Blow, blow, thou winter wind,
Thou art not so unkind
As man's ingratitude;"

and it might whisper something of its own resemblance to a worn out and offcast debauchee, expiring with all his disease and infection seen hanging about him. Indeed the haggard and sickly appearance of the exterior, might provoke some ill-mannered people, who, knowing the reason of the introduction of stage-plays at Rome, to say, that very different intentions from those which influenced the Romans, had instigated the projectors in the erection of this edifice. But I assure all such ill-disposed persons, that no *pestilence* has been, *yet*, generated in this building.

The front consists of two stories, the upper one of which was once used as a Coffee-Room; but the decay that is visible on all sides, has driven the Refectioner to assume another and more lowly locality. "There was a day, also, when a series of columns supported the projection of the upper story; but the rude and naughty boys, by occasionally whittling them with their pocket knives, have ruined the proportion of some, and left no traces of others. The flight of steps which carries you up from the vestibule to the entrance door, is of wonderful construction; for, if you can reach the landing, without *landing* on your back, you will have done more than I could accomplish. They are a complete "bridge of gossamer," and a crooked look endangers the symmetry of your Limbs forever. The inside decorations are made up of a few wretched paintings, a colonnade of square pillars or uprights, which sustain the gallery, and some loose work on the sides, a number of candlesticks of pure Devonshire, and an eye in the ceiling which is enough to put the devil out of countenance. The figures above the sounding vault, are more appalling than any portrayed in Dante's Inferno;—but then, it is all of a *piece;* and the artist, no doubt, designed, by the exertion of *his* skill, to "harmonize the effect of the whole." Then the boxes—they were painted—and, unless by violent attrition, or some other cause which I am yet unacquainted with, it will remain a secret to the end of time, what colors were employed in their adornment. The Latin motto yet survives, in all its pristine excellence, proving incontestibly that no vulgar *taste* was concerned in the delineation of the ornamental parts of the building; and I venture to assert, that the public opinion is so unanimous, that the author of the selection has no cause to apprehend a misconception of *his claim* to classical learning. After having examined all the conveniences of the building, I *solemnly* declare, that, for a fabric of the kind, it is the safest to the audience from the dangers of a fire of any I have visited; for if any accident of that kind should happen, it will be found that the audience have vanished, like so many mice on an alarm, through the wainscoting—each one carrying off a due proportion of the outside planking. Prying about, I soon discovered an opening, *purporting* to be a door, into which I boldly entered, and my joy was unbounded when I discovered human beings living and moving therein, and among them a clever old fellow, retailing, from his pantry, commodities admirably well calculated to dispel the vapors of this "Stygian vault."

"*Illic, ut perhibent, aut intempesta silet nox*
Somno, et obtenta denseatur nocte tenebræ."

And, after having been twice accommodated by "mine host" of the tabernacle, my former hilarity returned, and I was forced to exclaim—What comforts we have in our days! Roman Senators, when sitting in their vast amphitheatres, were content to snuff up the fumes of the "croco diluto et aliis fragrantibus liquoribus," whilst we backwoodsmen, "not so much sent out as cast out upon the bleak and barren shore of a desolate wilderness," three hundred miles—at *least*—"from all civilized intercourse," can smell and swallow too, most potent draughts of fourth proof Cognac, or genuine Tuscaloosa. You may talk as much as you please about Roman grandeur and Roman greatness; I would not give one swallow for three smells! You may be sure that when I again entered the boxes, the damps and "boggles" had no "terrors for me." The curtain rose, and with it a general stentorian yell;—the "roaring of the wolves on Orca's stormy coast," bears no more comparison to it, than the "weary footstep sound" of the clowing damsel, does to the deafening clatter of the dray-horse' hoofs; and my only wonder is that the roof most gravely retained its position.

The piece first performed was the "Wedding Day," one of the best farces we know of, having less room for buffoonery, and more of the truly ludicrous, than many others esteemed superior. Mr. A Drake in the character of Sir Adam Contest. His struggle to overcome the violence of his "outrageous temper," for fear of offending his young wife, and the insufficiency of his resolutions, which were no sooner formed than broken; his affected good humor, and his natural flurries; his eternal recurrence to his former wife's good qualities, and his insincere grief for the loss of her; his suspicions of his new one, and the hard-gained victory over them by leaving her with a rake; and, above all, the agony he evinces when his "dear first wife" returns to withdraw him from the pleasures of a young marriage, were so well expressed as to form a delicious specimen of comic acting. Mr. Drake's talents are well known, and

"His praise is lost, who waits till all approve."

Mrs. Drake in Lady Contest. Her indifference to her husband, and her tendency to form a more congenial association, without understanding the obligations of marriage, or the meaning of love, although she felt it; with that instinctive talent for intrigue which every woman possesses, and the tantalizing delight which she betrays when making the discovery of his first wife's return, make it a character of unusual difficulty; but she was fully adequate to the performance, and gave us a pleasing instance of the *au vete* of acting. Young Rakeland and his rakish appearance did not pass unnoticed, nor the ghostly appearance of the old lady, who indeed looked as if she had been undergoing a seventeen years' sowse in a mill-pond. All these, and many other matters, made me laugh until the danger of a vertigo, and the actual loss of two waistcoat ribbons, forced me to revisit "mine host" for other *relief*, but not until the curtain had dropped upon the reluctant embraces of the joyless pair.

N. B. The door apparent that I spoke of, will be found on the left side as you enter.

KENTUCKY.

Contemplated Junction of the Juniata and Conemaugh.—We have heard from the Pennsylvania Commissioners who are engaged in levelling and measuring the head waters of this route; they have, as yet, they say, met with no very serious difficulty, and that the water on the summit level is sufficient. The United States Engineers, also spoke flatteringly of the prospect of the contemplated canal; and in conversation, in this town, gave this route a decided preference over any other they had viewed. We look with much anxiety for the report of the Pennsylvania Commissioners to the ensuing Legislature.

Juniata Gazette.

Political.

From the Harrisburgh Chronicle.

Party. The late election of Electors of President and Vice-President of the United States, has bothered the high-going party men in this state.

ADAMS was the party candidate, according to the rule of succession established in 1808, and adhered to ever since.

CRAWFORD was the party candidate, he having been nominated according to "ancient usages and modes," by a caucus of members of Congress.

JACKSON was the party candidate, he having been nominated by a State Convention.

The perplexity occasioned by this state of things was increased by

Patent Democrats, Independent Republicans, and Federalists, promiscuously, giving their support to Adams, Clay, Crawford and Jackson.

Botheration! what a dilemma for the party leaders and the party led. For the first class maintained, and the last implicitly believed,

That *party* was essential to the existence of a republican form of government—

That the strict observance of party discipline could alone preserve party—

That without party discipline and party the republic would at once be at an end.

Add to this, that the real, genuine party man considers it a matter of conscience, never to vote a ticket composed of federalists, in whole or in part—or supported by federalists: that the names of federalists were upon three out of the four electoral tickets; and that each of the tickets were supported by federalists.

What course, then, were the party leaders and the party led, to pursue, and preserve their "genuine and unwavering" character? Why divers of them, on the foregoing considerations, *did not vote at all*, in the most important election that has occurred since the foundation of the government!

Assuredly the Republic must soon be at an end, when the land-marks of party are thus broken down; when the leaders cannot determine what course to direct their followers,—nor even the road that they, themselves, should pursue: and when every clodhopper follows the path that judgment and feeling points out. At least the Republic will have an end speedily, *or*, the party leaders will be convicted of preaching unsound doctrines.

Governor Shulze.—The affectation of parade and show that marked this gentleman's movements, on his late visit to Philadelphia, gave occasion for a passing remark in this paper. His outgoings and incomings were noted in certain of the prints of that city, with as much circumstance as the toad-eaters of royalty in Britain or France have been accustomed to state the movements of George IV. or Louis XVIII. As this was at variance with our sense of republican simplicity, as well as with the practice of the predecessors of Gov. Shulze, we did not hesitate to pay it and its object the compliment of a sneer,—in which we are certain every one acquainted with him heartily joined. For, that his visit to this public institution, or his taking dinner at one place, and supper at another, and sleeping at a third, should be occurrences proceeding from his own volition, we all very well knew *not* to be the fact; although we were perfectly willing to believe that he expressed himself "very much pleased" with every thing he saw or ate. But whether he proceeded upon his own will, or that of others—of what concern was it to the public? Parasites, expectant and dependent, however, wished to make the most of it; and when rebuked for their folly, plunged deeper into it, by comparing J. A. Shulze to Gen. La Fayette, and justifying the newspaper notice of the one by that of the other. Yes, truly, the *West-Chester Republican* says, "this polite editor might as well say that Gen. La Fayette permits himself to be trundled about the city or country, for show sake, in order to make a display in the newspapers, as to say that this was the Governor's object."—Shulze and La Fayette, entitled to equal honor and gratitude from the people of this country! He who never shouldered a musket in his life, and has done nothing for a community that has done every thing for him, to be compared with one who put at hazard life, liberty and property, to secure American Independence; who did every thing that man could do for the liberties of America, and generously relinquished all reward! It is indeed a bright analogy, to compare Governor Shulze to Gen. La Fayette—men whose talents, services and sufferings are in such direct contrast, that it appears unseemly to mention their names in the the same paragraph.

The Pittsburgh Statesman is consoled, upon the success of the Jackson ticket, with the reflection, that "the result of the election, we trust, will show that Mr. Crawford is the second choice of Pennsylvania, and should the election go to the House of Representatives, will afford direction to our members of Congress as to the vote they should give, in case the President is not elected on the first ballot."

How grievously will the editors of the Statesman be disappointed, when they find that Mr. Crawford is not even the *second* choice of Pennsylvania.

But this matter of first and second choice is what we do not understand. The voice of the people of Pennsylvania upon the Presidential question, is unequivocally for General Jackson, and their Representatives will not be true to the trust confided to them if they swerve from it. The predilections of other states may as properly be postponed in favor of Pennsylvania, as Pennsylvania should postpone her's. For our Representatives to give their vote to any other candidate "in case the President is not elected on the first ballot, would be the extreme of perfidy to their constituents, and to entertain and express the opinion that they will so do, is to show an utter disregard of the principles of representative government. The Pennsylvania representation in Congress must stick to Jackson, or go by the board themselves.—There has been too much manœuvring upon this subject, and the sooner an end is put to it the better *for the concerned.*

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"We trust" there will be no *backing out* from this sentiment that the Representatives should vote on the *second ballot* in the House, for the *second* choice of their constituents. We desire no other pledge to ensure the vote of Pennsylvania to Mr Adams, as the aggregate returns continue to show. *Nat. Journal.*

Foreign News.

Philadelphia, Nov. 11.

Latest from Europe.—The New-York American and Commercial Advertiser of yesterday evening, furnish us with the following extracts from Paris papers, files of which, extending to October 2d, have been received by the ship Bayard.

It will be seen that Charles X has abolished the censorship of the press. He can re-establish it whenever he sees fit, and till he has been tried for a period, we cannot venture to hope that his administration will be more liberal than was his predecessor's.

Paris, Sept. 28.

Notwithstanding the unfavorable state of the weather yesterday, an immense multitude, eager to witness the entry of the King into his Capital, assembled along the entire line of road by which his Majesty passed. The King mounted his horse at the Porte Maillot at noon precisely.—Upon arriving at Notre Dame the king was received by the Archbishop of Paris, at the head of the Clergy, and conducted in procession under a canopy to the place prepared for him. The embellishments of the Cathedral were upon a grand and splendid scale.

After mass the King remounted his horse, and arrived at the Palace of the Tuilleries at a quarter before 4 o'clock. His majesty descended at the Pavilion de l'Horloge, where he was received by the Governor of the Palace.

A very interesting calculation has recently been laid before the Society of Medicine of Paris, from which it results, that the actual mortality of the capital, taken in a general manner, is one inhabitant out of thirty-two or thirty-three. In the seventeenth century it was one of twenty-five or twenty-six, and in the fourteenth, one out of sixteen or seventeen. The mortality was, therefore, at that time double what it is at present. Formerly the number of deaths considerably exceeded that of the births. At present it is the contrary. The author of this calculation attributes these advantageous results to the progress of civilization, to easy circumstances having become more general, to a more salubrious atmosphere, to children being better nursed, to the improved state of hospitals, and a more enlightened public administration.

The Moniteur of the 1st of October, publishes the following ordinance, which bears the date of Sept. 30, and is countersigned by the minister of justice.

"Charles, &c.—Not judging to be longer necessary a measure, which was adopted in different circumstances, against the abuse of the liberty of journals, &c.

We have ordered and do order as follows:

Art. 1st. The ordinance of the 15th of August last, which puts in full operation the laws of the 31st March, 1820, and on the 26th of July, 1824, shall cease to have effect.

2 Our keeper of the seals, minister secretary of state and justice, and our minister secretary of the interior are charged each in what it concerns him with the enaction of the present ordinance.

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Count Ojaroski, who is charged by the Emperor Alexander with a special mission to the Court of London, left Brussels on the 25th with his family and suite for London.

LATEST FROM THE EAST INDIES.

By the ship Factor, in 107 days from Calcutta, intelligence is received that in the war between the British and the natives, the British army had withdrawn from Chittegong for the purpose of uniting with their forces in Rangoon, which they finally succeeded in capturing, and in rescuing the missionaries who had been ordered to execution. The Burmese, taking advantage of the absence of the English, collected a force, about thirty thousand men, and were rapidly approaching Chittegong; but, hearing of the fall of Rangoon, retired towards Ava.

The British army then marched upon them; but nothing had subsequently been heard from them. All publications on the subject had been suppressed at Calcutta, which led to the conclusion that the contest was doubtful.

From the New-York Evening Post.

IMPORTANT FROM CURRACOA.

By the Cannon, in 25 days from Curracoa, we have received regular files of the *Courant* to the 9th ult. inclusive. Accounts from Maracaibo of the 27th and 31st September, positively assert that a great battle had been fought in Peru, in which the Spanish army had been completely defeated; and that Bolivar lost 6000 men in the action. As this intelligence was received at Maracaibo from Bagota, from Quito, and from Guyaquil, it seems to be entitled to credit, the more especially as reports to the same effect have also reached us from Carthagena. The circumstance of Bolivar having lost so many men, shows that the statements must refer to a period subsequent to the affair in which Canterac's cavalry was cut to pieces. It is not improbable that he succeeded in rallying his flying infantry, and that a general engagement then took place. Callao, as well as Lima, is stated to have fallen again into the hands of the Patriots.

A number of merchant vessels, with provisions and other articles, from the United States and from Liverpool, had arrived at Maracaibo, and others were daily looked for from England, with emigrants to cultivate the soil. The greatest consternation prevailed in Peru among the Royalists, in consequence of the advance of Bolivar.

COPENHAGEN.

The seizure of the Danish Fleet by England.—The following extract from "Fouche's Memoirs," just published, is a tardy, but not unimportant, vindication of a measure which, at the time, produced a vehement conflict of political opinions:—

"About this time it was that we learned the success of the attack upon Copenhagen by the English, which was the *first derangement of the secret stipulation of Tilsit by virtue of which the Danish fleet was to be placed at the disposal of France.* Since the death of Paul I., I never saw Napolean give himself up to such violent transports of passion. That which astounded him most in that vigorous stroke (*vigoureux coup de main*) was the promptitude with which the English Ministry took their resolution. He began to suspect some new treachery in the Cabinet, and gave me orders to ascertain if it had nothing to do with the ill-will created by a late removal,"—that of Talleyrand from the office of Foreign Secretary.

THE OMAWHAW INDIANS.

The following interesting traits of the Omawhaws are extracted from a Journal of the Expedition to the Rocky Mountains. The Omawhaws are a small tribe of Indians inhabiting one of the inferior tributaries of the Missouri, a little above the river Platte. They are represented as more pacific than their neighbors, almost unacquainted with spirituous liquors, and preserving, in an uncommon degree, the most valuable part of the Indian character. Their idea of the hospitality due to a stranger, will be found to be of a lofty description, and to partake of a delicacy worthy of the most refined civilized society. It is to be deeply deplored that no means have yet been adopted for preserving to these simple, and in many respects noble people, those habits of which we, as white men, might well be proud, and to prevent the loss of those hereditary virtues they have derived from an unlettered, but a venerable antiquity, and which are daily wasting away, and passing from their hands, like the fields and rivers of their fathers.

"The Omawhaws consider themselves superior, in the scale of beings, to all other animals, and appear to regard them as having been for their benefit. They will sometimes say, when speaking of a bad person, 'He is no better than a brute.'

"In their opinion, the waconda (Supreme Being,) has been more profuse in his distribution of gifts to the white people, then to the red skins, particularly in imparting to us the knowledge of letters, whereby the result of experience is so readily transmitted from one person to another, so as to seem like the operations of some mystic medicine.

"But they claim a superiority in natural intelligence, and readily perceive that they are more active, have a greater capacity for undergoing, with fortitude, the many evils to which they are subject in every situation and season, such as exposure to great heat and cold, hunger, thirst, and pain. They appear to esteem themselves more brave, more generous and hospitable to strangers, than the white people; and these beneficent virtues, with them, like the mental operations of faith, hope, and charity of the Christians, make the perfect man.

"They regard the white people as very deficient in one of these cardinal virtues. They have been told by Indians who have visited our settlements, that, on entering the lodge of a white man, they will be informed that he has eaten his dinner; he will not at least, set any food before them; and, if they remain in the house, nothing will be offered them till night, and even then probably a stinted portion. The meanness of such demeanor, they despise.

"If a white man, or any stranger, enters the habitation of an Indian, he is not asked if he has dined, or if he is hungry; but, independently of the time of day or night the pot is put upon the fire, and if there is a single pound of meat in the possession of the family, that pound is cooked and set before him, and even if he has but just arisen from a feast, he must taste of the food, or offence is given. History has recorded, with high commendation, the name of a dethroned Christian monarch, who shared his last loaf of bread with a suppliant stranger; and surely a similar act in the Indian, although it be influenced by education and custom, is entitled to respect and applause.

"They look upon the traffic in the necessaries of life, such as meat and maize, amongst the individuals of a nation, as contemptible. Such commerce they consider as a very unfavorable trait in the character of the white man: they, however, avail themselves of it in their dealings with him, provided he wants a considerable quantity of those necessaries.

"The food which is set before a guest is in every respect considered as exclusively his own. He may give it to whom he may think proper, either within or without the lodge: he may even take it with him to his own lodgings, but the including vessel must, in either case, be returned. Much more food is usually served up to a guest then he can possibly eat; and when he has satisfied his hunger, if he return the remainder to the host, the latter thanks him for it as if he have received a favor.

"So exemplary is this hospitality, that every stranger, even an enemy, is protected in the habitation of an Omawhaw as far as the power and influence of the owner extends. He is immediately invited to sit down, and no questions are put to him. The master of the house is evidently ill at ease, until the food is prepared for eating; he will request his squaw to expedite it, and will even stir the fire himself. When the guest has finished his meal, the pipe is handed to him to smoke; after which the conversation begins, either vocally or by signs. As soon as it is known that a stranger is in the village, he is invited to various feasts, at each of which he reciprocates the politeness of his host by partaking of his fare. The stranger is not unfrequently followed from lodge to lodge, by several persons, who wish to secure him as a guest in their turn.

"In the kindest spirit of hospitality, they are always careful to treat their guests in the manner which they suppose will be most agreeable to them. A trader was invited to a feast, and the food being prepared, a squaw who was about to serve it up, in order to clean a bowl to contain it, began to scoop it with her curved finger. Her husband, observing this usual mode of depuration, reprimanded her, saying, "I have told you that the white people do not like to see bowls cleaned in that manner—give me the vessel, and I will show you how to clean it."

What can there be more beautiful, in all respects, than a highly embellished Persian MS.? I have seen and examined many, of full three centuries growth, which had the effect of magic while turning over the silken and diverse tinted leaves, powdered with golden stars, and irradiated, with colours of pink, and blue, and green, as vivid and unsullied as if, at that moment they had left the pencil of the illuminator.—*Dibdin's Library Companion.*

GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, NOV. 19, 1824

☞Our Rivers rose a little in the beginning of the week, and are in fine order for Keel Boat navigation.

☞*Prices-Current.*—We this day commence the publication of the Pittsburgh market rates, which a commercial friend has obligingly undertaken to correct for us, weekly. As it is our wish to make the list generally useful, additional items, the rates of which can be fairly ascertained, will be most cheerfully inserted, at the suggestion of any responsible and regular dealer or manufacturer.

Pennsylvania Electoral Return—*complete.*

	Jackson.	Adams.	Crawford.	Clay.
Allegheny	1384	18	398	18
Armstrong	296	16	6	1
Adams	280	348	–	–
Bucks	1280	180	117	76
Bedford	664	102	2	6
Beaver	465	1	165	2
Brafford	639	18	16	–
Butler	505	2	234	5
Berks	1086	53	76	49
Chester	1671	164	80	344
Cambria	87	5	5	–
Columbia	307	8	54	–
Clearfield	116	16	–	–
Crawford	312	40	8	–
Cumberland	730	180	5	16
Centre	603	99	19	1
Dauphin	770	128	92	5
Delaware	389	119	61	135
Erie	302	55	10	3
Fayette	850	16	52	273
Franklin	998	614	12	34
Green	374	6	9	30
Huntingdon	473	54	70	92
Indiana and Jefferson	258	27	2	–
Lehigh	733	5	5	–
Lancaster	1667	202	147	32
Luzerne	631	31	125	11
Lebanon	536	2	85	3
Lycoming, P. & M'K.	360	40	44	1
Mifflin	662	78	6	4
Montgomery	1479	48	445	47
Mercer	458	–	142	–
Northumberland	643	6	87	–
Northampton	1157	44	29	55
Perry	292	24	–	1
Pike	116	–	10	–
Philadelphia City	2265	1591	604	106
Philadelphia County	3644	576	590	91
Somerset	615	50	5	5
Susquehanna	319	31	126	25
Schuylkill	546	–	18	6
Tioga	281	5	1	–
Union	700	–	95	2
Venango	285	1	15	1
Washington	970	120	194	209
Westmoreland	963	54	6	3
Warren	153	7	3	–
Wayne	175	25	15	–
York	844	327	53	11
	35993	5408	4196	1701

Whole number of votes 47,198

Jackson's majority over Adams 30,585

over Crawford 31,797

over Clay 34,292

over the whole 24,691

Ohio.—The Sheriffs of the different counties of the state of Ohio met at Columbus, on Wednesday, the 10th, to open and count the official returns of the electoral election. Reports, by travellers who left the town before the business was completed by the Sheriffs, are contradictory—one, that it was ascertained Clay had a majority of upwards of 500; another, that Jackson was ahead. The Zanesville Republican, of the 13th, says,

We have seen a note from a gentleman in Lancaster, which informs us that a person direct from Columbus, brought the returns from the reports of the sheriffs which amounts in the total as follows:

Clay,	17,259.
Jackson,	16,755.
Adams,	12,112.

Clay's majority over Jackson, 555.

The Sheriffs disagree in some instances, which renders it doubtful until to-morrow, when the official returns will be opened."

This account cannot be correct as stated, unless a great number of the returns were lost or destroyed, or the returns derived from the papers, are altogether incorrect; for we have statements, on which we rely, from 40 counties, which give Jackson upwards of 17,000 votes, and it cannot be doubted that the 52 remaining counties would add some thousands to this number.

Virginia, has elected 24 electors favorable to Mr. Crawford.

Maryland.—Of the 11 electors chosen by Maryland, 7 are favorable to Jackson, 3 to Adams, and 1 to Crawford.

Delaware.—The accounts from Delaware are contradictory. One is that the Legislature was equally divided, 15 voting for Adams, and 15 for Jackson; another is that 1 Adams and 2 Crawford electors were chosen. [The last mentioned report is confirmed, but the account adds that the friends of Adams had entered a protest in which they allege that the Crawford electors had not a majority of the whole votes.]

In *New-Jersey*, the Jackson electoral ticket has succeeded throughout, by a handsome majority. The state gives 8 electoral votes.

New-York.—The determination of the Legislature of this state, as to the choice of electors, has not yet reached us. A resolution was passed to go into the vote on Wednesday the 10th. The friends of each of the candidates,—Crawford, Clay, Adams, and Jackson,—had formed an entire ticket. We can form no conjecture as to the result.

[Since preparing the foregoing paragraph we have received the Philadelphia Gazette of Saturday, which says—"The legislature of New York held a ballot on Wednesday for Presidential Electors, when, in the Senate, the Crawford Ticket received 17 votes, the Adams 7, and the Clay 7. In the House of Assembly, 30 votes were given for the Adams ticket, 43 for the Crawford, 32 for the Clay, and 1 for the Jackson. Jackson's friends had no tickets printed, and did not deem it politic to push their cause on the first ballot. The following gentlemen being on both the Crawford and Clay tickets are elected:—Joseph Sibley of Geneva, Uriah Brooks of Ontario, and Nathan Thompson of Saratoga."]

The *New-England* states, Maine, Massachusetts, New-Hampshire, Connecticut, Rhode-Island and Vermont, have chosen their electors. The whole 51 are friendly to Mr. Adams.

HARD *GALES* FROM THE SOUTH

From the National Intelligencer.

We have placed before our readers returns of the Electoral Election in Pennsylvania, so far as received. Of the result of this election no doubt has been entertained from the moment of General Jackson's nomination at the first Harrisburgh Convention. Party discipline, as it is termed, is as efficient in Pennsylvania as the actual discipline of another sort which is regulated by law; and it is a fact, that in the present case, the discipline of party and of the militia seem to have wrought together, however widely they ought, in the true spirit of our institutions, to be separated.* The force of the operation of this double discipline may be in some degree realized when we look at the names on the Jackson ticket, and at those on the others. On each of the other Electoral tickets are names of the most distinguished and justly honored citizens of Pennsylvania. Look at the less minority in which is found the ticket headed by the name of the upright and enlightened Chester, which contains also other names not unknown to fame.†

To the same means which are usually employed in the election of Governor, were added the strong sense of gratitude to General Jackson for military achievements, which would have justly placed him first on the list, had the choice been that of a military leader, instead of a civil magistrate; and their united effort was irresistable.

There has not been the least reason, we repeat, since the first convention at Harrisburgh, to doubt that General Jackson would receive the electoral vote of Pennsylvania in her Electoral college. The votes given for the other candidates in Pennsylvania are the more honorable to them, as being expressions of respect and esteem, which it was known to every voter could have no other effect than to prove that the natural sensibility to the real merits of General Jackson had not absorbed every other sentiment.—Of the three other candidates, it will be found that Mr. Crawford will have received in Pennsylvania the next highest number of votes.‡

The *general* result of this election was as well ascertained three months ago as it is now.§ The only new inference we deduce from the disclosure of public sentiment by the ballot box, is, that in no event can Mr. Clay receive the electoral vote of Pennsylvania for the Presidency, without a violation of the respect which is due, and the pledges which have been given of devotion, to the will of the people.

Virginia is the next state whose vote we shall learn. All the candidates are held in respect in that state; but, without the aid of the military spirit, our readers will see what a decisive majority the ticket favorable to Mr. Crawford will receive in that quarter.¶

In Pennsylvania, the whole influence of the state government,** besides the discipline of party, and the *esprit de corps* of the militia officers, have been enlisted against Mr. Crawford.

Every thing, so far, confirms the opinion we have heretofore expressed, that Mr. Crawford will receive the highest number of votes in the electoral colleges.†† We will venture another that if the first Harrisburgh convention had been held 60 days later Mr. Crawford would have received even the vote of Pennsylvania.

NOTES.

*The impertinence, the folly, and the falsehood of this statement are sufficiently glaring. If party discipline had been able, in this state, to have procured the vote for Mr. Crawford, the caucus candidate, we should have had the result trumpeted forth in the Intelligencer, as the spontaneous act of the people of "patriotic, unambitious Pennsylvania." But the fact is, no management was able to divert the people from their object; and leaders who hold out against the public will, have found themselves without followers.

† It is of no importance to inquire whether there were such great differences between the names which composed the Jackson and the other tickets. This was, indeed, an instance, in which "mere names were but bubbles," for the people's object was not to select names known to fame, but to choose electors who would vote for a man for President whose deeds had illustrated the fame of his country, and whose principles had proved him worthy the highest office in the people's gift.

‡It is clear from this, that Joseph Gales is no more to be depended upon as a Prophet than as a Historian. But perhaps he was misled by the Statesman and Botts' Sentinel. These coarse editors are silly enough to believe each other sometimes!

§This may be true enough as to prophetical Joseph Gales; for it is very plain, from his own showing, that, at the moment of writing, he did not know who was second best in the state.

‖ Why that Mr. *Clay*, especially, cannot get the vote? And is it therefore to be inferred that Mr. Crawford may get it? Bless, we know, has thrown out a "most cunning invitation to felony," in this shape of an address to the electors chosen, in which he endeavors to persuade them that they are not bound by their pledges to vote for General Jackson! In another article, speaking of the Pennsylvania election, Mr. Gales says, "we are almost induced to think the legislature would act wisely to vest the election in their own body." When *democratic* editor can thus advise electors and legislators, it may be time for the people to attempt devising some plan by which a President may be chosen without the intervention of delegates.

¶ What a good and disinterested vote Virginia is, to vote for her native son, Mr Gales's patron, nominated by the caucus which had given Virginia the Presidency for 20 years! Good, Republican Virginia, where none but *freeholders* vote, and where slaves are *represented*!

** Where did the Intelligencer procure this intelligence? In this county, all the Judges, Prothonotaries, Recorders, and Clerks, appointed by the Governor, with, we believe, one unimportant exception, were for the caucus and against Gen. Jackson. The influence of these "bone and muscle" men is shown in the great vote which Mr. Crawford received here!

†† It is singular enough what different conclusions different men deduce from the same premises. But, as Joseph Gales makes his own premises to suit him, it is easy for him to arrive at conclusions altogether comfortable and satisfactory.

NEW-YORK ELECTION.

Mr. Clinton has been elected Governor, by an immense majority. Gen. Tallmadge ran against Root, for Lieutenant-Governor, and has routed him out completely. Of the 17 senators who opposed the law for giving the choice of electors to the people, not one has been re-elected. The state is completely regenerated.

The Laconic.—When Governor Yates was waited on, the other day, by a committee of the legislature of New-York, and informed that that body was ready to proceed to business, he replied, rather tartly, "That the *law* had pointed out their duty, and he had nothing to communicate."

The State-House at Frankfort, Ky. an elegant building, which cost $36,000, has been destroyed by fire.

DE WITT CLINTON is elected Governor of New-York for the term of three years; his exact majority is not ascertained, but it is estimated at above 20,000. This is wormwood for the *regularly spun-out* aristocracy throughout the nation, whose policy it is to exalt inferior men to office, so as to have the incumbents for the time being completely in their power. The talents, and energetic character of no man in the United States has done them more honor than these qualities of De Witt Clinton, and no other individual has been the subject of such uninterrupted persecution and vituperation. His election at this time confers especial credit upon the people of New-York, while it carries with it a significant memento to the great little men who control the destinies in other States. The name of De Witt Clinton, with the accompaniment of office, is peculiarly grating to the ruling powers in Pennsylvania. *Harrisb. Chron.*

The following *pious* effusion is from a recent Parisian paper: it has reference to the demise of Louis XVIII. and the succession of Charles X. *U. S. Gaz.*

"*The King never dies in France;* and Royalty, in this, participates in the eternity of the God from whom it emanates. Nothing can shake rights and duties."

Williamsburgh, Lycoming Co. Nov. 8.

White Bear.—On Monday, the 19th ult. a White Bear was killed on the west branch of the Susquehannah, four miles below Youngwomanstown, by Mr. John Graham. The fur is thicker and appears to be softer than that of the black bear, and its ears much larger: it was in company with a black bear at the time it was killed, and Mr Graham is of opinion that if he had had assistance, he could have taken it alive. This is the first quadruped of the kind that has been seen alive, in this part of the world, by any of the oldest inhabitants. Query, perhaps it is a harbinger of a hard winter, as they are plenty in cold countries.

REMARKABLE PRESERVATION.

A late Niagara Sentinel mentions that a stage, in crossing "Deep Hollow," near Rochester, was overturned in the night, on the brink of a precipice, and although the descent was from thirty to forty feet, no one was seriously injured. The editor of the Sentinel has been furnished with an extract from a letter by one of the passengers, giving the particulars of this extraordinary escape.

"We left Rochester at 3 in the morning—no lamps and ten passengers, myself the only female. We had proceeded little more than a mile and a half from the village, when the driver lost his direction, and while crossing a causeway, made over a gulf about seventy feet deep, we were precipitated down a precipice of thirty feet, the stage rolling over and over like a log. It first struck a slight railing that had been placed as a guard; the top was broken thro' and we went over and over again, till we rested on a small level, where a stone breastwork, a foot or two high had been erected. The corner of the stage in which I sat, stuck into the earth, and the whole weight of its contents came upon me. The unutterable horror of the moment you cannot conceive. I expected to die in an instant, from the awful, the crushing pressure. It was as dark as it ever is, and it rained violently. Each thought the others dead, and it was not till the persons above began to move, that a word was uttered. In releasing themselves, two or three stepped upon me, and one climbed up by placing his feet upon my head. All but myself were at last extricated, and I, from the shock, had lost the power of moving; besides, the *cold* cold earth poured in upon me, so that I could not lift a foot. I heard my husband calling my name in agony, and some crying out "where is the lady?" and others replying, "she is dead." For a few moments I lay buried in the wreck, unable to speak or move.

At last a man found, in the darkness, where I lay, and lifted me out by main strength. But we were now in an awful uncertainty respecting our situation, and what would be our fate. For we supposed, when we turned over, that we were going off the bank of the Genesee, which was in fact only a few rods from us, and the precipice of that is at least 150 feet.—Where we rested was just on the brink of another descent of nearly forty feet, at the bottom of which was a stream, with rocks and bodies of trees; we afterwards saw the place by day-light, and therefore know. Had we gone over the little breast-work, our deaths had been inevitable. As it was, our preservation is justly considered a miracle.

We remained in this condition nearly an hour, not daring to move, lest we should plunge we knew not where. At last a light was brought, and we walked through the mire a quarter of a mile, to a house, where we waited till day. We then took seats in another stage, and rode to Lewistown, a distance of of 80 miles! All the passengers were somewhat injured, but none so much as to be unable to travel.—Not a bone was broken, except the poor horses' ribs. Our preservation was beyond all human calculation. God had mercy on us; no other reason can be assigned why we were not killed on the spot."

Mr. Owen, of Lanark.—This gentleman, whose plans have been the subject of much inquiry in Great Britain, is now in New-York, on his way, as we understand to the settlement of Harmony, upon the Wabash. We have been listening with pleasure to a short exposition, which Mr. Owen was good enough this morning to make to a few friends, of the out-line of the improvements which he thinks it both practicable and in the highest degree beneficial to introduce into the present systems of human society. We should do injustice to Mr. O. by any attempt to impart in full to our readers the substance of his remarks. We will merely state the basis upon which he builds. Assuming, as he is certainly entitled to do, that society is capable of great ameliorations, he proceeds to inquire how these may be effected, and arrives at the conclusion, that by an improved and uniform system of education, and more skilful adaptation of industry to agriculture, the desired end may be attained.—The means to be employed are, that certain communities should be assembled in any given district—each community living in common, though with separate and private dwellings for each family, and cultivating in common its allotted portions of earth, and prosecuting its own manufactures. These communities inhabit a large square of buildings, within which are the schools, refectories, dormitories, and other public rooms. A perfect equality to reign among all—the children above two years old, to be put under the government of the rulers, and to conform to the general scheme, so that education may not vary according to the inexperience or indulgence of parents. Mr. Owen has with him drawings and plans carefully made, and exhibiting most ingenious combinations of a square of 1000 feet, presenting therefore four faces outward of those dimensions, capable of accommodating a very large number of families, who might subsist in community at a very small proportion of the expense they now separately incur, and become better as well as more comfortable by the change.

These plans, together with his general views of the subject, it is the intention of Mr. Owen to submit to the Congress of the United States—and whatever may be thought of their practicability, (and on that subject we will not presume to hazard an opinion) the praise of disinterested and preserving philanthropy will certainly not be denied to Mr. Owen. *N. Y. Amer.*

From the London Literary Gazette.

New System of Geology!—A Frenchman of the name of Chabrier, has published a Dissertation on the Universal Deluge.

M. Chabrier's occupations obliging him, it appears, to travel frequently, especially in the north of Germany, he was extremely puzzled by the blocks of granite (frequently of vast size,) which are scattered in profusion on both sides of the Elbe, in the territories of Bremen and Hamburg, Mecklenburg Pomerania, &c.; all which countries are very remote from the granite mountains. The results of his *long* and *arduous* meditations are here given to the public in the form of a theory, which, like many other geological theories, has been produced by a desire to explain a particular phenomenon, apparently irreconcileable with any other geological hypothesis.—M. Chabrier, convinced that the aforesaid blocks of granite did not come from the Hartz Mountains or from Sweden, concludes that they must be *aerolites!!* Having subsequently ascertained, by a *scrupulous* examination of the mountains, that they were only heaps of rubbish, he began to doubt whether the granite spread over the surface of the globe had been formed and crystallized in a primitive sea, *which* (says he) *nobody had seen.* Accordingly, after he had obtained the *certainty* of the contrary, he formally denies this fact, and does not hesitate to assert that the granite came, as it is, from the atmosphere, with the other substances to which it is sometimes united, and by which it is also often surrounded. This terrible shower of mountains—arising from the fragments of a planetary body violently struck by a comet, or caused by the explosion of the central volcano of that planet—poured at once upon the nucleus of ours, about which M. Chabrier does not trouble himself, the Alps, the Pyrenees, the Andes, &c., and all such beds of primitive rocks. These substances in combustion, falling on the tufted forests of the earth, reduced them to pit coal!!

This, he further maintains, was undoubtedly the planet which had for its satellites the four little moons, Ceres, Pallas, Vesta, and Juno, which irrefragably prove the former existence of that unfortunate planet.—But even this monstrous shower of mountains is not enough for M. Chabrier; it was accompanied, he says, by all the waters of the planet, which, falling in cataracts, submerged the earth and deluged its inhabitants; but the rain of waters preceded that of the solids, and the latter came very opportunely to confine the waters in parts and to form our present continent and mountains,—but for which, Noah would not have found a resting place. We must refer our readers to the work itself for the series of proofs and reasonings adduced by the author, which will we dare say convince them that M. Chabrier's system is extremely probable, and that it bears all the marks of reality in the simple and easy explanation of all the facts. Thus, for instance, the fossil trees and fish, the petrified human skeleton of Guadaloupe, are remains of the vegetable and animal kingdoms of the destroyed planet, the fragments of which we tread under foot.—But an idea which is certainly new, and deserving of the most serious attention, according to M. Chabrier, is, that some of the human creatures of this planet, notwithstanding their rough usage, may have survived this fall: and it is thus he accounts for the difference of races characterized by Blumenbach, Cuvier, &c.—Thus the negroes, the Americans or the Malays are probably descendants of the inhabitants of another world, which was annihilated to punish our first parents.

Died,

On the 3d inst. of a pulmonary consumption, Miss ELIZABETH EVANS, daughter of Mr. David Evans, of this city, aged 18 years.

On Wednesday last, about 10 o'clock A. M. after a long, and severe illness, Mrs. POLLY STANARD, consort of *Daniel Stannard*, Esq. of the borough of Indiana, Pa. The deceased was a most amiable and worthy member of society, and has left behind her, a husband, five small children, and a great number of friends, who will long cherish her memory, and regret their loss. *American.*

Legislative Proceedings.

An abstract of the debates and proceedings of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, will, as usual, be reported for the HARRISBURGH CHRONICLE, during the approaching session. Diligence and impartiality in the execution of this task have heretofore been conceded to us, and shall not be wanting for the future.

The CHRONICLE is published twice a week during the session. The Terms are, (*in advance.*)

For the Session only,	$1 50
For six months, including the Session,	2 00
For the year,	3 00

☞Subscriptions received at this Office.

Pittsburgh Prices-Current.

[*Corrected weekly for the Gazette.*]

Articles.	per	$ cts.	$ cts.	Remarks.
ASHES, pot	lb	4 a	4½	in demand
pearl [no sales]	-	5½ a	6	-
Apples	doz	14 a	16	plenty
Beans	lb		6	-
Butter, in kegs,	-		6	-
Coals	bush		3	-
Candles	lb		10	plenty
Copperas	-		4½	in fair dem.
Cheese	-	5 a	6	-
Cordage, Ky.	-		7	ltd. wanted
Cotton	-		15	scarce
Feathers	-		38	in fair dem.
Flour	bbl	5 a	5 50	-
Grain, wheat	bush		88	in demand
rye	-		85	-
corn	-	33 a	35	-
Glass, 8 by 10	box		4	plenty
10 by 12	-		4 75	-
12 by 18	-		10	-
bottles, porter	gross		8	-
gallon	-		2 50	-
½ do.	-		1 50	-
¼ do.	-		95	-
pint	-		67	-
Gunpowder	kegs	5 a	5 50	-
Hemp	ton		90	ltd. wanted
Hides, Spanish	lb	16 a	21	in demand
green	-		5	-
Iron, bar, Juniata	ton		110	-
rolled	-	95 a	100	plenty
sheet	cwt		11	-
pig-metal	ton	35 a	40	in demand
steel, country	cwt		8	plenty
nail irons	lb		6	reg. dem.
Lead in pigs	-		10	scarce
bars	-		11	-
Shot, all sizes	-	10 a	11	-
Leather, sole	-	25 a	28	reg. dem.
Lard	-		6	-
Nails, Juniata, 4cs. 10d	-		7½	-
8	-		8	-
6	-		8½	-
4	-		10½	-
other	-	9½ a	10	-
Paper, cap, No. 1	ream	2 75 a	3 50	dull sale
No. 2	-	2 25 a	2 50	plenty
No. 3	-	1 87 a	2	-
letter	-	2 25 a	3	-
crown wrap.	-		1 25	in demand
medium do.	-		1 87½	-
Sugar, N. O.	lb	10 a	11	scarce
country	-		7½	-
Salt, Conemaugh,	280	3 a	3 12½	plenty
Soap	lb	5 a	5½	-
Sifters, wi. no. 14, 16	doz	6 65 a	7 60	-
Spades and shovels	-		9	-
Tobacco, negs, Ky.	-	5 a	6	plenty
leaf	-	3 a	5½	in fair dem.
Tallow, rendered	-		8	plenty
rough	-	5½ a	6	-
Wax, bees'	-		30	in dem.
Wool hats	doz	5 a	6	plenty
Whiskey, old	gal		25	scarce
new	-		20	-
Yarn, Phœnix Factory, No. 5 to 10	lb		27	wholesale
No 1 Sheetings	yd		13½	by the pice
2 do	-		13	-

Eichbaum & Johnston,

Booksellers, Market Street, have just Published,

SONGS OF ZION,

CONTAINING a choice collection of Psalm and Hymn Tunes of the various metres, used by Christians of every denomination. To which is prefixed a concise *Introduction to the Rules of Music.* Prepared for the use of Sabbath Schools. By Freeman Lewis, author of the "Beauties of Harmony."

Also—A Key to the Western Calculator; Or Practical Arithmetic; containing the solution of all the examples and questions for exercise, with reference to the page where they stand,—To which is added *some useful Rules.* Designed chiefly to facilitate the labors of Teachers, and assist such as have not the opportunity of a Tutor's aid. By John Armstrong

Nov. 19—3t

J. R. LAMBDIN,

CONTINUES TO GIVE

LESSONS ON DRAWING,

TO a Class of *Young Ladies*, at his room, on the afternoons of Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, from half past 3 until 5 o'clock, and to a Class of *Young Gentlemen*, on the same evenings, from half past 6 to half past 8 o'clock

Terms, $8 per Quarter.

Specimens of his Pupils Drawings may be seen at his room, in Third St opposite the Theatre.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 19, 1824.—3t

An Election.

FOR thirteen Directors of the Farmers' and Mechanicks' Bank of Pittsburgh, to settle up and close the concerns of the Institution, will be held at the bank, on Monday, the 13th of December next.

By order.

John Scull,

Nov. 19 1824.—3t. Clerk.

My Creditors.

WILL take notice that I have applied to the Court of Common Pleas of Fayette county, for the benefit of the laws made for the relief of Insolvent Debtors, and the said court have appointed the first Monday of January next, for the hearing of me and my Creditors, at the Court-House in Union-Town.

Z Walker.

Union-Town, Nov. 19, 1824.—3t

STRAY COW.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, residing three miles east of Pittsburgh, on the north side of the Monongahela, on the 1st inst.

A RED COW,

with some white on her belly, flank and tail, and giving a little milk; she appears to be about four years old. The owner is requested to pay charges and take her away.

William Wilson.

Nov. 12.—3t.*

GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, NOV. 19, 1824

☞Our Rivers rose a little in the beginning of the week, and are in fine order for Keel Boat navigation.

☞*Prices-Current.*—We this day commence the publication of the Pittsburgh market rates, which a commercial friend has obligingly undertaken to correct for us, weekly. As it is our wish to make the list generally useful, additional items, the rates of which can be fairly ascertained, will be most cheerfully inserted, at the suggestion of any responsible and regular dealer or manufacturer.

Pennsylvania Electoral Return—*complete.*

	Jackson.	Adams.	Crawford.	Clay.
Allegheny	1884	18	598	18
Armstrong	286	16	6	1
Adams	1280	180	117	76
Bucks	664	102	2	6
Bedford	465	1	165	2
Beaver	639	18	16	-
Bradford	506	2	234	5
Butler	1088	55	76	49
Berks	1471	164	80	344
Chester	87	5	5	-
Cumberland	507	8	54	-
Columbia	116	16	-	-
Clearfield	512	40	8	-
Crawford	730	180	5	16
Cumberland	603	99	19	1
Centre	770	128	22	5
Dauphin	589	118	61	135
Delaware	302	55	10	5
Erie	850	16	52	278
Fayette	892	614	12	54
Franklin	574	6	9	80
Green	475	54	70	92
Huntingdon	228	27	2	-
Indiana and Jefferson	755	5	5	-
Lehigh	1667	302	147	52
Lancaster	651	51	125	18
Luzerne	536	2	85	3
Lebanon	360	40	44	1
Lycoming, P. & M'K.	662	78	6	4
Mifflin	1479	48	445	47
Montgomery	458	-	142	-
Mercer	643	6	87	-
Northumberland	1157	44	29	55
Northampton	292	24	-	1
Perry	116	-	10	-
Pike	2265	1501	604	106
Philadelphia City	9684	576	580	91
Philadelphia County	615	50	5	5
Somerset	519	51	126	28
Susquehanna	546	-	18	6
Schuylkill	281	5	1	-
Tioga	700	-	28	2
Union	285	1	15	1
Venango	970	120	184	208
Washington	963	54	6	3
Westmoreland	153	7	3	-
Warren	175	25	15	-
Wayne	844	327	53	11
	35993	5405	4146	1701

Whole number of votes 47,145
Jackson's majority over Adams 30,588
over Crawford 31,707
over Clay 34,192
over the whole 23,601

Ohio.—The Sheriffs of the different counties of the state of Ohio met at Columbus, on Wednesday, the 10th, to open and count the official returns of the electoral election. Reports, by travellers who left the town before the business was completed by the Sheriffs, are contradictory—one, that it was ascertained Clay had a majority of upwards of 500; another, that Jackson was ahead. The Zanesville Republican, of the 13th, says,

We have seen a note from a gentleman in Lancaster, which informs us that a person direct from Columbus, brought the returns from the reports of the sheriffs which amounts in the total as follows:

Clay,	17,208.
Jackson,	16,755.
Adams,	12,112.

Clay's majority over Jackson, 553.

The Sheriffs disagree in some instances, which renders it doubtful until to-morrow, when the offical returns will be opened."

This account cannot be correct as stated, unless a great number of the returns were lost or destroyed, or the returns derived from the papers, are altogether incorrect; for we have statements, on which we rely, from 40 counties, which give Jackson upwards of 17,000 votes, and it cannot be doubted that the 32 remaining counties would add some thousands to this number.

Virginia, has elected 24 electors favorable to Mr. Crawford.

Maryland.—Of the 11 electors chosen by Maryland, 7 are favorable to Jackson, 3 to Adams, and 1 to Crawford.

Delaware.—The accounts from Delaware are contradictory. One is that the Legislature was equally divided, 15 voting for Adams, and 15 for Jackson; another is that 1 Adams and 2 Crawford electors were chosen. [The last mentioned report is confirmed, but the account adds that the friends of Adams had entered a protest in which they allege that the Crawford electors had not a majority of the whole votes.]

In *New-Jersey*, the Jackson electoral ticket has succeeded throughout, by a handsome majority. The state gives 8 electoral votes.

New-York.—The determination of the Legislature of this state, as to the choice of electors, has not yet reached us. A resolution was passed to go into the vote on Wednesday the 10th. The friends of each of the candidates,—Crawford, Clay, Adams, and Jackson,—had formed an entire ticket. We can form no conjecture as to the result.

[Since preparing the foregoing paragraph we have received the Philadelphia Gazette of Saturday, which says:—"The legislature of New York held a ballot on Wednesday for Presidential Electors, when, in the Senate, the Crawford Ticket received 17 votes, the Adams 7, and the Clay 7. In the House of Assembly, 50 votes were given for the Adams ticket, 43 for the Crawford, 32 for the Clay, and 1 for the Jackson. Jackson's friends had no tickets printed, and did not deem it politic to push their cause on the first ballot. The following gentlemen being on both the Crawford and Clay tickets are elected:—Joseph Sibley of Monroe, Uriah Brooks of Ontario, and Nathan Thompson of Saratoga."]

The *New-England* states, Maine, Massachusetts, New-Hampshire, Connecticut, Rhode-Island and Vermont, have chosen their electors. The whole 51 are friendly to Mr. Adams.

HARD *GALES* FROM THE SOUTH

From the National Intelligencer.

We have placed before our readers returns of the Electoral Election in Pennsylvania, as far as received. Of the result of this election no doubt has been entertained from the moment of General Jackson's nomination at the first Harrisburgh Convention. Party discipline, as it is termed, is as efficient in Pennsylvania as the actual discipline of another sort which is regulated by law; and it is a fact, that in the present case, the discipline of party and of the militia seem to have wrought together, however widely they ought, in the true spirit of our institutions, to be separated." The force of the operation of this double discipline may be in some degree realized when we look at the names on the Jackson ticket, and at those on the others. On each of the other Electoral tickets are names of the most distinguished and justly honored citizens of Pennsylvania. Look at the lean minority in which is found the ticket headed by the name of the upright and enlightened Chevet, which contains also other names not unknown to fame!!

To the same means which are usually employed in the election of Governor, were added the strong sense of gratitude to General Jackson for military achievements, which would have justly placed him first on the list, had the choice been that of a military leader, instead of a civil magistrate; and their united effort was irresistable.

There has not been the least reason, we repeat, since the first convention at Harrisburgh, to doubt that General Jackson would receive the electoral vote of Pennsylvania in her Electoral college. The votes given for the other candidates in Pennsylvania are the more honorable to them, as being expressions of respect and esteem, which it was known to every voter could have no other effect than to prove that the natural sensibility to the real merits of General Jackson had not absorbed every other sentiment.—Of the three other candidates, it will be found that Mr. Crawford will have received in Pennsylvania the next highest number of votes.†

The *general* result of this election was as well ascertained three months ago as it is now. ‡ The only new inference we deduce from the disclosure of public sentiment by the ballot box, is, that in no event can Mr. Clay receive the electoral vote of Pennsylvania for the Presidency, without a violation of the respect which is due, and the pledges which have been given of devotion, to the will of the people.

Virginia is the next state whose vote we shall learn. All the candidates are held in respect in that state; but, without the aid of the military spirit, our readers will see what a decisive majority the ticket favorable to Mr. Crawford will receive in that quarter. ¶

In Pennsylvania, the whole influence of the state government,** besides the discipline of party, and the *esprit de corps* of the militia officers, have been enlisted against Mr. Crawford.

Every thing, so far, confirms the opinion we have heretofore expressed, that Mr. Crawford will receive the highest number of votes in the electoral colleges.†† We will venture another that if the first Harrisburgh convention had been held 60 days later Mr. Crawford would have received even the vote of Pennsylvania.

VOTES.

"The importunence, the folly, and the falsehood of this statement are sufficiently glaring. If party discipline had been able, in this state, to have procured the vote for Mr. Crawford, the caucus candidate, we should have had the result trumpeted forth in the Intelligencer, as the spontaneous act of the people of "patriotic, unanimous Pennsylvania." But the fact is, no management was able to divert the people from their object; and leaders who hold out against the public will, have found themselves without followers.

† It is of no importance to inquire whether there were such great differences between the names which composed the Jackson and the other tickets. This was, indeed, an instance, in which "mere names were but bubbles," for the people's object was, not to select names known to fame, but to choose electors who would vote for a man for President whose deeds had illustrated the fame of his country, and whose principles had proved him worthy the highest office in the people's gift.

‡ It is clear from this, that Joseph Gales is no more to be depended upon as a Prophet than as a Historian. But perhaps he was misled by the Statesman and Better Sentinel. These cursed editors are silly enough to believe each other sometimes!

(This may be true enough as to prophetical Joseph Gales; for it is very plain, from his own showing, that, at the moment of writing, he did not know who was second best in the state.

¶ Who that Mr. *Clay*, especially, cannot get the vote? And is it therefore to be inferred that Mr. Crawford may get it? Binns, we know, has thrown out a "most cousing invitation to felony," in the shape of an address to the electors chosen, in which he endeavors to persuade them that they are not bound by their pledges to vote for General Jackson! In another article, speaking of the Pennsylvania election, Mr. Gales says, "we are almost indeened to think the legislature would act wisely to vest the election in their own body." When *democratic* editor can thus advise electors and legislators, it may be time for the people to attempt devising some plan by which a President may be chosen without the intervention of delegates.

¶ What a good and disinterested vote Virginia is, to vote for her native son, Mr Gales's patron, nominated by the caucus which had given Virginia the Presidency for 20 years! Good, Republican Virginia, where none but *freeholders* vote, and where slaves are represented!!

** Where did the Intelligencer procure this intelligence? In this county, all the Judges, Prothonotaries, Recorders, and Clerks, appointed by the Governor, with, we believe, one unimportant exception, were for the caucus and against Gen. Jackson. The influence of these "bone and muscle" men is shown in the great vote which Mr. Crawford received here!

†† It is singular enough what different conclusions different men deduce from the same premises. But, as Joseph Gales makes his own premises to suit him, it is easy for him to arrive at conclusions altogether comfortable and satisfacto

NEW-YORK ELECTION.

Mr. Clinton has been elected Governor, by an immense majority. Gen. Tallmadge ran against Root, for Lieutenant-Governor, and has *rooted* him out completely. Of the 17 senators who opposed the law for giving the choice of electors to the people, not one has been re-elected. The state is completely regenerated.

The Laconic.—When Governor Yates was waited on, the other day, by a committee of the legislature of New-York, and informed that that body was ready to proceed to business, he replied, rather tartly, "That the *law* had pointed out their duty, and he had nothing to communicate."

The State-House at Frankfort, Ky. an elegant building, which cost $56,000, has been destroyed by fire.

DE WITT CLINTON is elected Governor of New-York for the term of three years; his exact majority is not ascertained, but it is estimated at above 20,000. This is wormwood for the *regularly nominating* aristocracy throughout the nation, whose policy it is to exalt inferior men to office, so as to have the incumbents for the time being completely in their power. The talents, and energetic character of no man in the United States has done them more honor than these qualities of De Witt Clinton, and no other individual has been the subject of such unintermitting persecution and vituperation. His elevation at this time confers especial credit upon the people of New-York, while it carries with it a significant memento to the great little men who control the destinies in other States. The name of De Witt Clinton, with the accompaniment of office, is peculiarly grating to the ruling powers in Pennsylvania. *Harrisb. Chron.*

The following *pious* effusion is from a recent Parisian paper: it has reference to the demise of Louis XVIII. and the succession of Charles X. *U. S. Gaz.*

"*The King never dies in France;* and Royalty, in this, participates in the eternity of the God from whom it emanates. Nothing can shake rights and duties."

Williamsburgh, Lycoming Co. Nov. 8.

White Bear.—On Monday, the 19th ult. a White Bear was killed on the west branch of the Susquehannah, four miles below Youngwomanstown, by Mr. John Graham. The fur is thicker and appears to be softer than that of the black bear, and its ears much larger: it was in company with a black bear at the time it was killed, and Mr. Graham is of opinion that if he had had assistance, he could have taken it alive. This is the first quadruped of the kind that has been seen alive, in this part of the world, by any of the oldest inhabitants. Query, perhaps it is a harbinger of a hard winter, as they are plenty in cold countries.

REMARKABLE PRESERVATION.

A late Niagara Sentinel mentions that a stage, in crossing "Deep Hollow," near Rochester, was overturned in the night, on the brink of a precipice, and although the descent was from thirty to forty feet, no one was seriously injured. The editor of the Sentinel has been furnished with an extract from a letter by one of the passengers, giving the particulars of this extraordinary escape.

"We left Rochester at 5 in the morning—no lamps and ten passengers, myself the only female. We had proceeded little more than a mile and a half from the village, when the driver lost his direction, and while crossing a causeway, made over a gulf about seventy feet deep, we were precipitated down a precipice of thirty feet, the stage rolling over and over like a log. It first struck a slight railing that had been placed as a guard; the top was broken thro' and we went over and over again, till we rested on a small level, where a stone breastwork, a foot or two high had been erected. The corner of the stage in which I sat, stuck into the earth, and the whole weight of its contents came upon me. The mutterable horror of the moment you cannot conceive. I expected to die in an instant, from the awful, the agonizing pressure. It was as dark as it ever is, and it rained violently. Each thought the others dead, and it was not till the persons above began to move, that a word was uttered. In releasing themselves, two or three stepped upon me, and one climbed up by placing his foot upon my head. All but myself were at last extricated, and I, from the shock, had lost the power of moving; besides, the mud and earth poured in upon me, so that I could not lift a foot. I heard my husband calling my name in agony, and some crying out "where is the lady?" and others replying, "she is dead." For a few moments I lay buried in the wreck, unable to speak or move.

At last a man found, in the darkness, where I lay, and lifted me out by main strength. But we were now in an awful uncertainty respecting our situation, and what would be our fate. For we supposed, when we turned over, that we were going off the bank of the Genessee, which was in fact only a few rods from us, and the precipice of that is at least 150 feet.—Where we rested was just on the brink of another descent of nearly forty feet, at the bottom of which was a stream, with rocks and bodies of trees; we afterwards saw the place by day-light, and therefore know. Had we gone over the little breast-work, our deaths had been inevitable. As it was, our preservation is justly considered a miracle.

We remained in this condition nearly an hour, not dying to move, lest we should plunge we knew not where. At last a light was brought, and we walked through the mire a quarter of a mile, to a house, where we waited till day. We then took seats in another stage, and rode to Lewistown, a distance of of 80 miles! All the passengers were somewhat injured, but none so much as to be unable to travel.—Not a bone was broken, except the poor horses' ribs. Our preservation was beyond all human calculation. God had mercy on us; no other reason can be assigned why we were not killed on the spot."

Mr. Owen, of Lanark.—This gentleman, whose plans have been the subject of much inquiry in Great Britain, is now in New-York, on his way, as we understand to the settlement of Harmony, upon the Wabash. We have been listening with pleasure to a short exposition, which Mr. Owen was good enough this morning to make to a few friends, of the out-line of the improvements which he thinks it both practicable and in the highest degree beneficial to introduce into the present systems of human society. We should do injustice to Mr. O. by any attempt to impart in full to our readers the substance of his remarks. We will merely state the basis upon which he builds. Assuming, as he is certainly entitled to do, that society is capable of great ameliorations, he proceeds to inquire how these may be effected, and arrives at the conclusion, that by an improved and uniform system of education, and more skilful adaptation of industry to agriculture, the desired end may be attained.—The means to be employed are, that certain communities should be assembled in any given district—each community living in common, though with separate and private dwellings for each family, and cultivating in common its allotted portions of earth, and prosecuting its own manufactures. These communities inhabit a large square of buildings, within which are the schools, refectories, dormitories, and other public rooms. A perfect equality to reign among all—the children above two years old, to be put under the government of the rulers, and to conform to the general scheme, so that education may not vary according to the inexperience or indulgence of parents. Mr. Owen has with him drawings and plans carefully made, and exhibiting most ingenious combinations of a square of 1000 feet, presenting therefore four faces outward of those dimensions, capable of accommodating a very large number of families, who might subsist in community at a very small proportion of the expense they now separately incur, and become better as well as more comfortable by the change.

These plans, together with his general views of the subject, it is the intention of Mr. Owen to submit to the Congress of the United States—and whatever may be thought of their practicability, (and on that subject we will not presume to hazard an opinion) the praise of disinterested and preserving philanthropy will certainly not be denied to Mr. Owen. *N. Y. Amer.*

From the London Literary Gazette.

New System of Geology!—A Frenchman of the name of Chabrier, has published a Dissertation on the Universal Deluge.

M. Chabrier's occupations obliging him, it appears, to travel frequently, especially in the north of Germany, he was extremely puzzled by the blocks of granite (frequently of vast size,) which are scattered in profusion on both sides of the Elbe, in the territories of Bremen and Hamburg, Mecklenburg Pomerania, &c.: all which countries are very remote from the granite mountains. The results of his *long* and *anxious* meditations are here given to the public in the form of a theory, which, like many other geological theories, has been produced by a desire to explain a particular phenomenon, apparently irreconcileable with any other geological hypothesis.—M. Chabrier, convinced that the aforesaid blocks of granite did not come from the Hartz Mountains or from Sweden, concludes that they must be *aerolites!!* Having subsequently ascertained, by a *scrupulous* examination of the mountains, that they were only heaps of rubbish, he began to doubt whether the granite spread over the surface of the globe had been formed and crystallized in a primitive sea, which (says he) *nobody had seen.* Accordingly, after he had obtained the *certainty* of the contrary, he formally denies this fact, and does not hesitate to assert that the granite came, as it is, from the atmosphere, with the other substances to which it is sometimes united, and by which it is also often surrounded. This terrible shower of mountains—arising from the fragments of a planetary body violently struck by a comet, or caused by the explosion of the central volcano of that planet—poured at once upon the nucleus of ours, about which M. Chabrier does not trouble himself, the Alps, the Pyrenees, the Andes, &c., and all such beds of primitive rocks. These substances in combustion, falling on the tufted forests of the earth, reduced them to pit coal!!

This, he further maintains, was undoubtedly the planet which had for its satellites the four little moons, Ceres, Pallas, Vesta, and Juno, which irrefragably prove the former existence of that unfortunate planet.—But even this monstrous shower of mountains isnot enough for M. Chabrier; it was accompanied, he says, by all the waters of the planet, which, falling in cataracts, submerged the earth and deluged its inhabitants; but the rain of waters preceded that of the solids, and the latter came very opportunely to confine the waters in parts and to form our present continent and mountains,—but for which, Noah would not have found a resting place. We must refer our readers to the work itself for the series of proofs and reasonings adduced by the author, which will we dare say convince them that M. Chabrier's system is extremely probable, and that it bears all the marks of reality in the simple and easy explanation of all the facts. Thus, for instance, the fossil trees and fish, the petrified human skeleton of Guadaloupe, are remains of the vegetable and animal kingdoms of the destroyed planet, the fragments of which we tread under foot.—But an idea which is certainly new, and deserving of the most serious attention, according to M. Chabrier, is, that some of the human creatures of this planet, notwithstanding their rough usage, may have survived this fall: and it is thus he accounts for the difference of races characterized by Blumenbach, Cuvier, &c.—Thus the negroes, the Americans or the Malays are probably descendants of the inhabitants of another world, which was annihilated to punish our first parents.

Died,

On the 3d inst. of a pulmonary consumption, Miss ELIZABETH EVANS, daughter of Mr. David Evans, of this city, aged 18 years.

On Wednesday last, about 10 o'clock A. M. after a long, and severe illness, Mrs. POLLY STANARD, consort of *Daniel Stanard*, Esq. of the borough of Indiana, Pa. The deceased was a most amiable and worthy member of society, and has left behind her, a husband, five small children, and a great number of friends, who will long cherish her memory, and regret their loss. *American.*

Legislative Proceedings.

An abstract of the debates and proceedings of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, will, as usual, be reported for the HARRISBURGH CHRONICLE, during the approaching session. Diligence and impartiality in the execution of this task have heretofore been conceded to us, and shall not be wanting for the future.

The CHRONICLE is published twice a week during the session. The Terms are, (*in advance.*)

For the Session only,	$1 50
For six months, including the Session,	2 00
For the year,	3 00

☞Subscriptions received at this Office.

Pittsburgh Prices-Current.

[Corrected weekly for the Gazette.]

Articles.	per	$ cts.	$ cts.	Remarks.
ASHES, pot	lb	4 a	4½	in demand
pearl [se. salts]	-	5½ a	6	-
Axes	doz	14 a	16	plenty
Bacon	lb		6	-
Butter, in kegs,	-		6	-
Coals	bush		3	-
Candles	lb		10	plenty
Copperas	-		4½	in fair dem.
Cheese	-	5 a	8	-
Cordage, Ky.	-		7	ltd. wanted
Cotton	-		15	scarce
Feathers	-		28	in fair dem.
Flour	bbl	5 a	5 50	-
Grain, wheat	bush		92	in demand
rye	-		95	-
corn	-	25 a	25	-
Glass, 8 by 10	box		4	plenty
10 by 12	-		4 75	-
12 by 18	-		10	-
bottles, porter	groce		8	-
gallon	-		2 50	-
½ do.	-		1 50	-
¼ do.	-		95	-
pint	-		67	-
Gunpowder	kegs	5 a	5 50	-
Hemp	ton		90	ltd. wanted
Hides, Spanish	lb	16 a	21	in demand
green	-		5	-
Iron, bar, Juniata	ton		110	-
rolled	-	95 a	100	plenty
sheet	cwt		11	-
pig-metal	ton	35 a	40	in demand
steel, country	cwt		8	plenty
nail irons	lb		6	reg. dem.
Lead in pigs	-		10	scarce
bars	-		11	-
Shot, all sizes	-	10 a	11	-
Leather, sole	-	25 a	28	reg. dem.
Lard	-		6	-
Nails, Juniata, 6 to 10d	-		7½	-
8	-		8	-
6	-		8½	-
4	-	9½ a	10½	-
other	-	5½ a	8	dull sale
Paper, cap, No. 1 ream		2 75	a 3 50	plenty
No. 2	-	2 25	a 2 50	-
No. 3	-	1 87	a 2	-
letter	-	2 25	a 3	-
crown wrap.	-		1 25	in demand
medium do.	-		1 87½	-
Sugar, N. O.	lb	10 a	11	scarce
country	-		7½	-
Salt, Conemaugh,	bbl	5 a	5 12½	plenty
Soap	lb	5 a	5½	-
Sifters, wi. no. 14, 16	doz	6 65	a 7 60	-
Spades and shovels	-		9	-
Tobacco, kegs, Ky.	-	5 a	6	plenty
leaf	-	5 a	5½	in fair dem.
Tallow, rendered	-		8	plenty
rough	-	5½ a	6	-
Wax, bees'	-		30	in dem.
Wool hats	doz	5 a	6	plenty
Whiskey, old	gal		25	scarce
new	-		20	-
Yarn, Phenix Factory, No. 5 to 10	lb		37½	wholesale
No 1 Sheetings	yd		13½	by the pice
9 do	-		13	-

Eichbaum & Johnston.

Booksellers, Market Street, have just Published,

SONGS OF ZION,

CONTAINING a choice collection of Psalm and Hymn Tunes of the various metres, used by Christians of every denomination. To which is prefixed a concise *Introduction to the Rules of Music.* Prepared for the use of Schools. By Freeman Lewis, author of the "Beauties of Harmony."

Also—A Key to the Western Calculator, Or Practical Arithmetic; containing the solution of all the examples and questions for exercise, with reference to the page where they stand,—To which is added *some useful Rules.* Designed chiefly to facilitate the labors of Teachers, and assist such as have not the opportunity of a Tutor's aid. By *John Armstrong*

Nov. 19—3t

J. R. LAMBDIN,

CONTINUES TO GIVE

LESSONS ON DRAWING,

TO a Class of *Young Ladies*, at his room, on the afternoons of Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, from half past 3 until 5 o'clock, and to a Class of *Young Gentlemen*, on the same evenings, from half past 6 until half past 8 o'clock

Terms, $8 per Quarter.

Specimens of his Pupils Drawing may be seen at his room, in Third St. opposite the Theatre.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 19, 1824.—3t

An Election.

FOR thirteen Directors of the **Farmers' and Mechanicks' Bank of Pittsburgh**, to settle up and close the concerns of the Institution, will be held at the Bank, on Monday, the 13th of December next.

By order

John Scull,

Nov. 19 1824.—3t. Clerk.

My Creditors.

WILL take notice that I have applied to the Court of Common Pleas of Fayette county, for the benefit of the laws made for the relief of Insolvent Debtors, and the said court have appointed the first Monday of January next, for the hearing of me and my Creditors, at the Court-House in Union-Town.

Z Walker.

Union-Town, Nov. 19, 1824.—3t

STRAY COW.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, residing three miles east of Pittsburgh, on the north side of the Monongahela, on the 1st inst.

A RED COW,

with some white on her belly, flank and tail, and giving a little milk; she appears to be about four years old. The owner is requested to pay charges and take her away.

William Wilson.

Nov. 12.—3t.*

Poetry.

From the Massachusetts Yeoman.

AUTUMN.

The winds have now a wild and pensive tone
That tells the heart of loneliness and gloom;
Dark clouds are hanging in the sky's blue zone,
And stranger beauties now fling off their bloom.

Decay's grey mantle silently is thrown
O'er Nature's face. But, Autumn! thou canst fill
With hallow'd thoughts the bosom, sad and lone,
For all thy charms are solemn, pure, and still.

A soft and twilight loveliness is thine—
And ere the trees their "leafy honors" shed,
Their fading robes—their Autumn dresses shine
With changing hues of yellow, green, and red:
We gaze upon them—and the tear is starting;
For they are like our joys—seen brightest when departing. E.

Miscellany.

THE SUICIDE.

From Blackwood's Magazine.

BAPTA.—I'll think no more about it. I have closed the account, and bring myself in debtor to death.—All that remains to be considered, is how I am to do the business. I have been reading all the suicides I could gather, during the last week, and I do not find one exactly conformable to my ideas on the subject.

Shall I blow my brains out? It is well my uncle Nicholas is not present, for the old rogue used always to say that I had none; but he was ever a calumniator. Nor I shall not blow my brains out, even supposing I have any. It is a dirty way: a man's collar is quite deranged, and his shirt most disagreeably stained with butter and blood. Then you are quite a disgusting-looking devil, actually a bore to a sensitive coroner and a sympathetic court of pie-powder. Besides, after all, you are not sure. Robespierre, for instance, as we all know, disfigured himself awfully, and yet lived long enough to gratify the kind people of Paris with a guillotine exhibition, *al fresco*, at his expense. If you miss, the cursed report of the pistol calls up the household, and you are restrained by their civil interference from committing the "rash act," and in any case, you fill the room with a filthy smoke, smelling most diabolically of sulphur. There is not a cook-maid in my kitchen but would say, "Aye, aye, poor master was wanted sure enough—the ould un was looking for him.—When *he* called, he could not help coming, poor gentleman! there was a smell of brimstone, my dear, in the room, that would knock down a horse." On which coushee would remark, "No doubt on't, Molly; he has gone bang, four-in-hand, to where he will get enough of that 'ere commodity."

It is then a ruled point that I shall not blow my brains out. Cut my throat? No bad notion. Yet stop a while. Does not the objection of bedaubing myself hold here also? O surely, and in a ten-fold degree; you must, beside, give yourself the trouble of taking off your cravat; and you may miss *there* too. I have known people to slit the weasand, and yet have the wound cobbled up by some tailoring surgeon, and live, as the newspapers have it, respectable members of society. I never could hit the carotid, for I do not know where it is; and if I did, there would be some cit lying perdu, with his jest, ready to call me "Carotid-artery-cutting so-and-so." I am, moreover, of opinion that it must hurt a man sadly to cut his throat. I remember once upon a time how a barber cut me into the bone while shaving me, and I was so stung with pain that I knocked him down. Should I not then be a jackass of the first ear, to hurt myself ten times worse than the knight of the pole? Just think of a jagged razor going through your windpipe! The mere thought is hideous. Razor, avaunt! I'd not put my throat for a thousand pounds.

Shall I poison myself? What! die the death of a rat? Not I—I thank you. That were descending in the scale of creation most scandalously. Then what a pretty account of my personal appearance there would be in the reports! "The body of the unfortunate gentleman was blown up like a tun, and there were livid and pea-green spots all over his countenance. His right eye was drawn down to his mouth, and his left twisted up over his eye-brow." A pretty picture, in truth! And just take up a sheet medically descriptive of poisons, with their effects, symptoms, &c. Griping of the guts, burning of the stomach, parching of the throat, shivering of the sides, lolling out of the tongue, twisting of the mouth, and ten thousand other disagreeable abominations. Besides, you would, during the time of the operation, be wishing yourself all manner of ill wishes for being so great a goose, and praying the deed undone. Believe me, you would repent it sadly. If you were discovered, what a tumult there would be, and what a vehicle of all kinds of uncleanly draughts your windpipe would be made. "Pour down a tureenful of melted butter," one fellow would exclaim,—"pour it down without a moment's delay." "If it be an alkali poison he has swallowed," another would put in his word, "neutralize it with an acid." All my life long I hated that jargon of the chemists.—"Give him tartarized antimony," would be the cry of a third. "Nothing in the whole world is so efficacious in such misfortunes," a fourth would exclaim, "as the tincture of poluphloisboio." [N. B. This fellow would be a quack doctor, who had taken out a patent for the tincture—a composition of brandy and tobacco water.]

In Japan, a gentleman, when he falls into disgrace at court, has the privilege of taking a sword and ripping out his bowels. What is to be thought of that? Cato of Utica did the same.

"What Cato did, and Addison approved, cannot be wrong?" said Eustace Budgell, and flung himself over the side of a wherry into the Thames, with a couple of nine pound balls in his coat pockets. It was rather a queer way, after all, of imitating Cato. If I had written these lines, I should have done what the old Uticanian did *au pied de la lettre*. But in good truth I have no such notion. Faugh! a man to die with his puddings out, like the foolish two-headed giant deluded by Jack the giant-killer. I never approved of Cato's principles, having been all my life a Tory, who, if I had breathed the vital air in the days of Julius Cæsar, would have voted for him thro' thick and thin. I therefore do not find myself at all bound to follow Cato's practice. As for the Japanese, there is nobody in these parts of the world, that I know of, bound to follow their example, excepting Robert Warren, of No. 30, Strand. *He* may embowel himself, if he likes—*I* shall not.

Hanging is obviously not even to be named. It does not accord with a gentleman's ideas. I have always lived independent, and have no fancy for dying dependent on any thing. A man is a long time in suspense. I hate your *pas seul* upon nothing, and and never wish to earn thirteen pence half pence by such a plebeian occupation, particularly when executed upon myself. I do not see, moreover, but it would be an unfair and poaching kind of intrusion on the office of the King's final magistrate. Sheriff Laurie—I beg his pardon—sir Peter Laurie would have just cause of indignation against me, if I were to cheat his new drop of its legal right to turn off all penile people within his bailiwicks of London and Middlesex. There must be a great many disagreeable sensations about being hanged. I knew a man once, who escaped the gallows after being turned off, and he told me, that you felt as if a lump of something edible stuck in your gullet, while you were at the same time knocked with a chuck down an interminable precipice. Then you saw all kind of flashing fire before your eyes; and after you were at rest a flaming bolt appeared to enter each of the soles of your feet, and to make way up rapidly but gradually to your pericranium. Who could feel pleasure in a posture of this kind? Your neck attitude, too, is mighty unseemly. Look at the picture of lord Coleraine, heretofore, Geo. Hanger, in the second page of his memoirs, or of old Izaak Walton, in the present exhibition at Somerset-house, and you will see how awkward a crack-in-th'-neck-like position it is. Why Wainright thought proper to exhibit old Izaak just after being hanged, I do not know and firmly believe that he has no warrant for it in any biography of the old piscatory; but look at No. 268 in the above exhibition, and you will see him evidently with the wry neck twist of the gallows about him. In a word I do not choose to be strung up. Hang puppies and highwaymen with all my heart.

Drown myself. The sun is shining bright on the Thames, as I see it from one of my windows in this draught. It looks tempting.

"Says she, my dear this wind eats shin,
And you may have the tide."

So sung Katherine Hayes a hundred years ago—but so sing not I. There are many grave objections to drown a man's calf. First you are shocked with water, and I never could prevail on myself to swallow half a pint of that liquid.

"Had Neptune, when first he took charge of the sea,
Been as wise, or at least been as merry as we,
He'd have thought better on't, and instead of his brine,
Would have filled the vast ocean with generous wine."

In that case there might have been a difference in my ideas; but water—and Thames water too—the thought is intolerable. If you succeed what a neat article you are when you are found. In nine days, I am told, a body inevitably rises—and *how* does it rise? A colony of prawns and shrimps &c. have fastened themselves on you, and are making free with your person, in the most gourmand fashion. A crab has eaten out your eyes—a cod is fastening his sounds in the drums of your ears—and a turbot has revenged himself for all the liberties you have taken with his tribe, by rasping your face as flat as his own spine. As one of our poets—I forget his name—says on a similar occasion—

"The perch did perch between his ribs; the sole,
Sole reveller, feasted on his nibbled jowl;
The plaise was placed where'er he pleased; the pike
Shouldered itself, yet lay levelled in act to strike.
A maiden sought his hand, but sooth to say,
That amorous maiden was a maiden ray.

I never could agree with old Demonax in Lucian, that it is merely an act of gratitude to let them eat you, after you have eaten so many of *them*. Then, too, there are many chances of your not succeeding. There is the whole body of the Humane Society, including Alexander of Russia, regularly leagued and bonded to pull people out of the nasty deep noisettes volentes. How awkard you would look on awaking, to find yourself stretched out upon a table, with a fellow puffing a bellows into your very nostrils, or rubbing you with a hot cloth!

As for jumping off the Monument, "like Levi the Jew," (Rejected Addresses, hem!) or any other height, *that* is quite out of the question. I get giddy even *looking* out of a three pair of stairs window; how odious to my nerves it must be therefore, to *jump* from one! Poor Levi, I understand, after he was fairly off, made a grasp with his hand back again at the balustrade of the Monument. How must he have felt during that second, when perfectly conscious of the entire desperation of his case! I shudder to think of it just now, and am obliged to shut the window through mere nervousness. And when you are down what a pretty looking lump of smash and abomination! You are lying on the ground like a lump of bloody mortar, prepared for dashing the front of some Ogre-like king of Dahomey.

Nor would starvation at all agree with me. I fasted one day on a pound of beef and a half quartern, and I could have cried when evening came on. Oh, no! wherever, or however I die, let me go out of the world with a full stomach.—When a man is hungry, hideous and beggarly ideas are apt to get into his head, and he cannot see his way clearly before him. A windy vapor rises from the stomach, which fills the mind with odious chimeras. I never could stand it. All my firmly fixed resolves on death, if I were to attempt it that way, would be knocked up by the smell of the first cook's shop, or the distant prospect of an Alderman, waddling up Fleet street. It is impossible.

Well, then, shall I stab myself *more majorum?* Die in a Roman fashion, sheathing a dagger in my bosom like Lucretia, or falling on my sword like Brutus. It would be something pathetical and romantic I am afraid, however, that the days of pathos and romance are most considerably gone by To confess the fact honestly, I do not think I could muster up courage to drive a long spit of cold steel into my breast; and as to falling on my sword, in the first place I have not a sword to fall on, and it would be quite absurd to buy one for such a purpose; and, in the second place, if I had one, I am perfectly certain that I should miss it, or make some other fatal blunder—or rather some blunder which would not be fatal—if I attempted to fling myself on it. Then how like unfortunate gaby I should look!

Let me cogitate for a short while. I have dismissed, as impracticable, shooting, throat-cutting, poisoning, unbowelling, hanging, drowning, tumbling, starving, stabbing. What remains? Softly a while. My uncle Nicholas used always to say that many a man killed himself by drinking—and my uncle Nicholas was a man of observation. Perhaps that would be an easy, comfortable, cosey kind of way of doing the business, after all, without tumult or stuff. However, I have no idea of doing it at a glass, and going before a coroner stretched upon a door, smelling like a rum cask, and open to the opprobrious verdict of "Died by excessive drinking." That is evidently low. I, on the contrary, shall try if my uncle's prediction of such suicide being slow but sure, were right, and if it poisons me, let it operate on me like a slow poison—

"So glides the meteor through the sky,
And spreads along a gilded train,
But when its short lived beauties die,
Dissolves to common air again."

Is not that very pretty and very poetic? Here, then, Anthony, get you down to the Rainbow, and fetch me a stoup of liquor, as the Gravedigger in Hamlet has it. I am bent on death.

Political.

It is customary, at the close of the polls, to lose sight of all bitter things that have been raised during the contest, and to consider the ill language, illiberal sentiments and unjust charges, which the election has elicited, like the quarrels of a bacchanalian frolic, to be forgotten in sober hours. As a general principle, it is undoubtedly advisable to hush *all* disquiet and forget *all* animosities, particularly when the cause that excited them no longer exists; and had the recent election for Presidential Electors been *only* a contest between the friends of Messrs. Adams Jackson, Clay and Crawford, the maxim of "forget and forgive," would particularly apply to that canvass. But instead of Mr. Crawford and his fairly stated and, perhaps, just pretension; the votes of freemen have been called for, to put down a mode of dictating to the people, which requires no deep spirit of foresight to discern in it, a potent enemy to the free choice of officers which so effectually distinguishes our government from all others. We noticed a few days since some remarks of our neighbour, Mr. Binns, upon our own opposition to caucus nomination, in which he observed that it was "not surprising that the federalists should oppose the caucus system." In this respect we heartily agree with the editor of the Press; we know that such a dictation is diametrically opposed to the policy and views of federalism—and we will do our political opponents the justice to add, that we believe it is likewise repugnant to the principles of his democracy. We will not quote from the numerous papers of that political cast—we will not even arraign Mr. Binns against himself. The public will of course remember that Mr. Binns has made the Secretary of the Treasury as much the butt of his taunting satire, as ever he did John Quincy Adams; and it is equally true that his paper has given them both, the highest commendation, and yet no change of principle in these gentlemen is hinted at.

The principle of the caucus domination weighs hard upon the democratic party, and justly brings an odium upon those who pretend to such sublime views of the rights of the people. Had the federalists originated the caucus system, and consummated it by practice, the voice of these ultra democrats would have been most clamorous against it, denouncing it as a measure entirely aristocratic, compared to which the Hartford Convention would be a conventicle of Angels. This custom, so anti-republican in its observance, we would have broken in upon; we would have the people in the majesty of their rights, positively and efficiently express their disapprobation of it—let who will be president, it is the duty of the country at large to declare that such proceeding shall "be no more forever." *U. S. Gaz.*

Bank Note Exchange.

CORRECTED semi-monthly, at N. Holmes's Exchange-Office, Market, between Second and Third Streets, Pittsburgh.

Pennsylvania.		*New York.*	
U.S. Bank & branches	par	City banks	par
Philadelphia banks	par	Troy & Albany	1
Bank of Pittsburgh	par	Mohawk bk Schenec.	1
Easton	par	Newburgh	1
Germantown	par	Orange county	1
Montgomery co.	par	Catskill	1
West-Chester	par	Bk of Columbia, Huds.	1
Farmers' bank Lanc.	par	Middle District	1
Harrisburgh	par	Auburn	1
Bucks county	par	Geneva	1
Lancaster bank, dis.	1	Central bk. Cher. val.	1
Northampton	1	Chenango	1
Swatara	1	Utica bk. & branches	1
York bank	1	Ontario bk. at Utica	1
Chambersburgh	1	do at Canandaigua	1
Greensburgh	1	Plattsburgh	3
Brownsville	1	*Georgia.*	
Gettysburgh	1	St. bks. gen. $5 & up.	4½
Susquehanna Br. Co.	1	*Maryland.*	
Farmer's bk Reading	1	Baltimore city bks.	par
Pittsburgh city bills	1½	City bk of Baltimore	2
Huntingdon	12½	George's county	1
Centre	10	Annap & br. Easton	1
Ohio.		Fredk co. Hav. deGra.	1
Bank of Steubenville	1	Westminster	1
F & M bank of Steub.	1	Hagerstown	1
Mount Pleasant	1½	Williamsport	1
St. Clairsville	do	*New-Jersey.*	
Western Reserve	do	St bk. at N Brunsw.	1
Bank of Chillicothe	do	Trenton bank	1
Lancaster	do	New Brunswick bank	1
Marietta	do	State bk. at Trenton	1
Columbus	do	Mount Holley	1
Portsmouth	12½	Camden	1
Dayton	10	Cumberland	1
Kentucky.		Newark Insurance	1
Maysville	1½	State bk. at Morris	1
Indiana.		do at Elizabethtown	1
F. & M. Bk. Madison	12½	Sussex	1
Branch at Lawrenceb	50	Paterson bank	1
North Carolina.		*Connecticut.*	
State bk. & br. $5 & up.	4½	Eag. bk. payab. at N Y	par
South Carolina.		N. Haven bk. do. do.	par
Charleston, $5 & up.	3	Bridgeport	1
Delaware.		Middletown bank	1
Bank of Delaware	par	Phœnix bk. Hartford	1
Wilmington & branch	par	Derby bank	1
Commercial bk. Del	par	*Virginia*	
Farmers' bk. of Del.	par	Richmd & br. $5 & up.	¼
Bran. at New-Castle	par	Valley Bank & bran.	¼
do. at Wilmington	par	N. W. bk. Wheeling	½
do. at Georgetown	par	*Rhode-Island.*	
Massachusetts.		Providence banks	3
Boston bks. $5 & up.	par	Washington bk West	3
Springfield	3	Phœnix bank at do.	3
Hampsh. bk N Hampt	3	N.E. Commercial bk	3
Salem	3	Other R.I. notes gen.	4
Worcester	3	*Vermont.*	
Other Mass. notes	3	Burlington	3
District Columbia gen	1	*New-Hampshire* gen.	3

Edward J & Samuel A Roberts.
ATTORNEYS
AND
COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
Have their Office in Fourth St.
THREE DOORS ABOVE WOOD.
Pittsburgh, October 15, 1824.—tf.

LOST,
In Allegheny Town, last week,
A GOLD BREAST PIN,
INLAID with hair, set in jet. The name of *Wm. Addison*, is engraven on the back of it. A generous reward will be paid for its delivery at the office of the Pittsburgh Gazette.
Oct. 22, 1824.

Lawrence & Bainbridge,
AUCTION & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Louisville, Ky.
Have formed a co-partnership with
JAMES ANDERSON, JR.
The business will in future be conducted under the firm of
B. LAWRENCE & CO.
REFERENCE.
James Hughes, Esq John Bustard, Louisville.
J & G. R Gilmore, B. Hayden, Cincinnati.
Knox & M'Kee, Wheeling.
James Riddle & Son, Eichbaum & Johnston, Wm. Bell, Jr. W Anderson, R. Lindell, Pittsburgh
August 20.—tf.

Eichbaum & Johnston,
Booksellers, Printers, and Book-Binders,
MARKET STREET.
HAVE just received, from the manufactory of Adam Ramage, Philadelphia, Printers' BRASS RULES, of every description, COMPOSING STICKS, &c.—And have also for sale, one fount of new SMALL PICA, Starr's PRINTING INK, &c. &c.
Oct. 28—

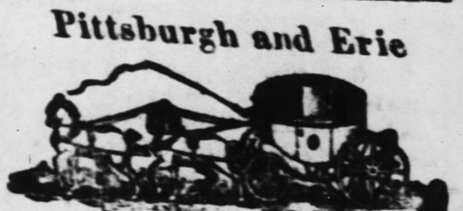
Domestic Cotton Manufactures
AT WHOLESALE.
JOHN WILKOY begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has commenced the manufacturing of COTTON DOMESTIC GOODS, and has on hand a large assortment of his own manufactures, such as 3-4 and 4-4 *Plaids*, 3-4 and 4-4 *Checks*, *Wilmingtons* and *Fancy Stripes*, 7-8 and 4-4 *Bed Ticks*, 3-4 and 4-4 *Brown Sheetings*, Orange and Blue *Chambrays*, all which he will sell lower than they can be bought in either Philadelphia or Baltimore, and all his blue colors he will warrant to be the very best indigo blue dyes. *Also*, an assortment of the *Phœnix Factory Cotton Yarn*, both blue and white, for sale, on reasonable terms. All orders will be punctually attended to.
☞50 Good Cotton Weavers Wanted.
Warehouse, Diamond Square, next door to General Edward Patchell's.
October 22—3t.

NEW GOODS.
MYERS & ADAMS
RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public, that they have just received and now offer for sale, in the new range of buildings, corner of Market and Liberty streets, a general assortment of FALL and WINTER GOODS, consisting of
CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES,
CASSINETTS,
FLANNELS,
BOMBAZETTS,
CALICOES, &c.
ALSO,—A superior assortment of fashionable FALL RIBBONS; Barage, Merino, Cashmere and Silk HANDKERCHIEFS;
ALSO,—A select assortment of *Hardware, Queensware*, and *Groceries*, all of which they will sell low for Cash or Beeswax, Country Linen, Bags, &c.
Oct 22, 1824—tf.

H. BONNET,
At his Wholesale Dry Goods Store,
Between Second & Third, Market Street,
HAS FOR SALE
Prime Muskrat & Beaver Skins,
And every kind of *Hat Trimmings*.
He continues to be an agent for the celebrated Dr. T. W. DYOTT, and has just received for sale, *Wholesale and Retail*, a supply of the well known and curative
ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS,
(on which he is authorized to allow a fair discount to those who buy by the quantity,)
ELIXIR OF HEALTH, RHEUMATIC DROPS, BITTERS, TOOTH-POWDERS,
ITCH OINTMENT,
Eye-Water, Plaster of Mahy, &c.
June 18, 1824—tf

ROBERT LINDELL & CO.
AT THEIR
WAREHOUSE
On the Bank, between Market & Ferry Streets
HAVE FOR SALE,
PIG and Bar Lead
Shot, assorted
Juniata Bar Iron
do Nails
Writing & wrapping Paper
Prime manufactured Tobacco
Window Glass
Flax & Tow Linen
Twilled Bags
Buffalo Robes
Tar by the bbl.
Spanish Moss
Axes, Mattocks,
Trace Chains, Hoes,
Plough Irons, &c.
They also have on hand, and intend keeping a constant supply of
Ship Chandlery, Blocks, Sheaves, Pins, &c.
Pittsburgh, May 21—tf

Proclamation.
BY virtue of a precept under the hands of the Hon Thomas Baird, Esq. President of the Court of Common Pleas in and for the 14th Judicial District in the state of Pennsylvania, and Francis M'Clure, Esq. and James Riddle, Esq the Associate Judges of the Court of Common Pleas in and for the county of Allegheny and to me directed, dated at Washington, on the 8th day of October, 1824,
Public Notice is Hereby Given, that A SPECIAL COURT will be held at Pittsburgh, in and for the County of Allegheny, on the *second Monday of December next*, for the trial of all causes wherein the Hon. Charles Shaler, Esq is concerned, either personally or as Counsel; at which time and place the Constables of the city of Pittsburgh, and of the several Townships of the said County of Allegheny, together with all other officers of the said Court, are required to attend.
Given under my hand, at Pittsburgh, the 14th day of October, A. D. 1824, and of the Commonwealth the 49th.
L. Stewart, Sh'ff.
Oct. 14—9t.

Pittsburgh and Erie

STAGE,
LEAVES *John Davis' Hotel*, Pittsburgh, every Sunday, Wednesday and Friday morning at 3 o'clock, and arrives at Erie on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evening at 8 o'clock. Leaves Erie on Sunday, Wednesday and Friday, and arrives at Pittsburgh on Monday, Thursday and Saturday. Fourteen pounds of baggage will be allowed to every passenger—150 pounds of baggage equal to one passenger.
Arthur M'Gill.
February 27, 1824—tf

THREE OR FOUR GOOD
JOURNEYMEN TAILORS,
WANTED,
To whom constant employment and good wages will be given, by
James Hegan.
October 15—tf.

SAMUEL KINGSTON,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
HAS removed his Office to the North-East corner of the Diamond, Pittsburgh, where clients will please to call on him. An arrangement has been made by which Walter Forward, Esq. will be associated with him in preparing and trying his causes. He hopes that by the most assiduous attention to his professional duties he will merit and receive a share of public patronage.
S. Kingston.
Pittsburgh, July 30, 1824—tf.
N. B. Conveyances and other instruments of writing executed with accuracy and despatch.

LAW NOTICE.
THE Subscriber has resumed his professional business, and will be found at the office now occupied by S. Kingston, Esq.
W. Forward.
Pittsburgh, July 30, 1824—tf.

To be Let,
ON AN IMPROVING LEASE,
100 Acres of Excellent
LAND,
SITUATE in Pine Township, Allegheny county, near the great road leading from Pittsburgh to Harmonie.
For terms apply to the subscriber in Pittsburgh, or to *Charles Cist, Esq* Harmonie, Pa.
A Sidney T. Mountain.
August 20, 1824.—tf.

NOTICE.
J. TOWNE
HAS REMOVED his LOTTERY & EXCHANGE OFFICE to the North-East corner of Market and Third Streets, where he will continue to buy and sell most kinds of Bank Notes and Specie, and will transact all kinds of Lottery and Exchange Business, as usual.
J. T. Has just received from Philadelphia, a handsome assortment of
Satin Paper Hangings,
With VELVET BORDERS He has also a good assortment of low priced PAPERS, which will be sold very low for cash.
April 9—tf.

New-Stourbridge
Flint Glass-Works, Pittsburgh.
FLINT GLASS,
CONSISTING OF
PLAIN, ENGRAVED & FANCY CUT,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
Manufactured at the above Establishment, by
JOHN ROBINSON
AND, in point of quality, equal if not superior to any thing of the kind manufactured in the United States.
The citizens of Pittsburgh, and of the western country generally, are respectfully invited to call at the works, on the corner of First and Ross Scotch-Hill, and examine the Glass.
Orders will be gratefully acknowledged, and will receive personal and prompt attention.
A large and general assortment will be kept constantly on hand, that orders can be filled at the shortest notice.
Nov. 28—tf

PHŒNIX FACTORY.

COTTON MACHINERY
Adams, Allen & Co.
GIVE NOTICE, that they are prepared to receive orders for the manufacture of all kind of
MACHINERY
For Spinning and Weaving Cotton,
Including Picking, Carding, Drawing, and all other Preparation Machines,—which they will afford at the eastern prices, and warrant to be equal to any manufactured there, or to any now in operation in their own mill.
☞ They will, as usual, fill any orders for prime SHEETINGS, 4-4 wide, and YARN, from No. 5 to 20.
Pittsburgh, February 13, 1824—tf.

FOR SALE,
A new and well-toned
CHURCH ORGAN,
WARRANTED to be a first rate instrument. It will be sold so low as to make it an object worthy the immediate attention of any person or society wishing to purchase. A credit will be given for a part of the purchase money.
Apply to the Editor of this Gazette.
Sept. 17—4m*

SAMUEL WOOD
RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he continues the *PLASTERING, PAPERING & WHITEWASHING*, and has reduced his prices to the following rates, for cash only, viz:—

3 Coat plastering, on lath, including materials,		16 cts. per yd.
2 do.	do.	14
1 do.	do.	12
3 do.	on brick wall,	8
2 do.	do.	6
1 do.	do.	4
Prices when the materials are found by the employer		
3 Coats, on lath,		8 cts. per yd
2 do.	do.	6
1 do.	do.	5
3 do.	on brick wall,	6
Hanging paper,		12½ cts. per roll
do. border,		25
Whitewashing,		37½ cts per room

Roughcasting done in the neatest manner, and warranted to be *durable in the dampest cellars*.
Casting in plaster done at the shortest notice.
Pittsburgh, June 20.—tf

Poetry.

From the Massachusetts Yeoman.

AUTUMN.

The winds have now a wild and pensive tone
That tells the heart of loneliness and gloom:
Dark clouds are hanging in the sky's blue zone,
And summer beauties now fling off their bloom.

Decay's grey mantle silently is thrown
O'er Nature's face. But, Autumn! thou canst fill
With hallow'd thoughts the bosom, sad and lone,
For all thy charms are solemn, pure, and still.

A soft and twilight loveliness is thine—
And ere the trees their "leafy honors" shed,
Their fading robes—their Autumn dresses shine
With changing hues of yellow, green, and red:
We gaze upon them—and the tear is starting;
For they are like our joys—seen brightest when departing.

E.

MISCELLANY.

THE SUICIDE.

From Blackwood's Magazine.

BASTA.—I'll think no more about it. I have closed the account, and bring myself in debtor to death.—All that remains to be considered, is how I am to do the business. I have been reading all the suicides I could gather, during the last week, and I do not find one exactly confirmable to my ideas on the subject.

Shall I blow my brains out? It is well my uncle Nicholas is not present, for the old rogue used always to say that I had none; but he was ever a calumniator. Nor I shall not blow my brains out, even supposing I have any. It is a dirty way: a man's collar is quite deranged, and his shirt most disagreeably stained with batter and blood. Then you are quite a disgusting-looking devil, actually a bore to a sensitive coroner and a sympathetic court of pie-powder. Besides, after all, you are not sure. Robespierre, for instance, as we all know, disfigured himself awfully, and yet lived long enough to gratify the kind people of Paris with a guillotine exhibition, *al fresco*, at his expense. If you miss, the cursed report of the pistol calls up the household, and you are restrained by their civil interference from committing the "rash act;" and in any case, you fill the room with a filthy smoke, smelling most diabolically of sulphur. There is not a cook-maid in my kitchen but would say, "Aye, aye, poor master was wanted sure enough—the ould un was looking for him.—When *he* called, he could not help coming, poor gentleman! there was a smell of brimstone, my dear, in the room, that would knock down a horse." On which coachee would remark, "No doubt on't, Molly; he has gone bang, four-in-hand, to where he will get enough of that 'ere commodity."

It is then a ruled point that I shall not blow my brains out. Cut my throat? No bad notion. Yet stop a while. Does not the objection of bedaubing myself hold here also? O surely, and in a ten-fold degree; you must, beside, give yourself the trouble of taking off your cravat; and you may miss *there* too. I have known people to slit the weasand, and yet have the wound cobbled up by some tailoring surgeon, and live, as the newspapers have it, respectable members of society. I never could hit the carotid, for I do not know where it is; and if I did, there would be some cit lying perdu, with his jest, ready to call me "Carotid-artery-cutting so-and-so." I am, moreover, of opinion that it must hurt a man sadly to cut his throat. I remember once upon a time how a barber cut me into the bone while shaving me, and I was so stung with pain that I knocked him down. Should I not then be a jackass of the first ear, to hurt myself ten times worse than the knight of the pole? Just think of a jagged razor going through your windpipe! The mere thought is hideous. Razor, avaunt! I'd not cut my throat for a thousand pounds.

Shall I poison myself? What! die the death of a rat? Not I—I thank you. That were descending in the scale of creation most scandalously. Then what a pretty account of my personal appearance there would be in the reports! "The body of the unfortunate gentleman was blown up like a tun, and there were livid and pea-green spots all over his countenance. His right eye was drawn down to his mouth, and his left twisted up over his eye-brow." A pretty picture, in truth! And just take up a sheet medically descriptive of poisons, with their effects, symptoms, &c. Griping of the guts, burning of the stomach, parching of the throat, shivering of the sides, lolling out of the tongue, twisting of the mouth, and ten thousand other disagreeable abominations. Besides, you would, during the time of the operation, be wishing yourself all manner of ill wishes for being so great a goose, and praying the deed undone. Believe me, you would repent it sadly. If you were discovered, what a tumult there would be, and what a vehicle of all kinds of uncleanly draughts your windpipe would be made. "Pour down a tureenfull of melted butter," one fellow would exclaim,—"pour it down without a moment's delay." "If it be an alkali poison he has swallowed," another would put in his word, "neutralize it with an acid." All my life long I hated that jargon of the chemists.—"Give him tartarized antimony," would be the cry of a third. "Nothing in the whole world is so efficacious in such misfortunes," a fourth would exclaim, "as the tincture of polyphlosboio." [N. B. This fellow would be a quack doctor, who had taken out a patent for the tincure—a composition of brandy and tobacco water.]

In Japan, a gentleman, when he falls into disgrace at court, has the privilege of taking a sword and ripping out his bowels. What is to be thought of that? Cato of Utica did the same.

"What Cato did, and Addison approved, cannot be wrong!" said Eustace Budgell, and flung himself over the side of a wherry into the Thames, with a couple of nine pound balls in his coat pockets. It was rather a queer way, after all, of imitating Cato. If I had written these lines, I should have done what the old Uticanian did *un pied de la lettre*. But in good truth I have no such notion. Faugh! a man to die with his puddings out, like the foolish two-headed giant deluded by Jack the giant-killer. I never approved of Cato's principles, having been all my life a Tory, who, if I had breathed the vital air in the days of Julius Cæsar, would have voted for him thro' thick and thin. I therefore do not find myself at all bound to follow Cato's practice. As for the Japanese, there is nobody in these parts of the world, that I know of, bound to follow their example, excepting Robert Warren, of No. 30, Strand. *He* may embowel himself, if he likes—*I* shall not.

Hanging is obviously not even to be named. It does not accord with a gentleman's ideas. I have always lived independent, and have no fancy for dying dependent on any thing. A man is a long time in suspense. I hate your *pas seul* upon nothing, and and never wish to earn thirteen pence half pence by such a plebeian occupation, particularly when executed upon myself. I do not see, moreover, but it would be an unfair and poaching kind of intrusion on the office of the King's final magistrate. Sheriff Laurie—I beg his pardon—sir. Peter Laurie would have just cause of indignation against me, if I were to cheat his new drop of its legal right to turn off all pensile people within his bailiwicks of London and Middlesex. There must be a great many disagreeable sensations about being hanged. I knew a man once, who escaped the gallows after being turned off, and he told me, that you felt as if a lump of something edible stuck in your gullet, while you were at the same time knocked with a chuck down an interminable precipice. Then you saw all kind of flashing fire before your eyes; and after you were at rest a flaming bolt appeared to enter each of the soles of your feet, and to make way up rapidly but gradually to your pericranium. Who could feel pleasure in a posture of this kind? Your neck attitude, too, is mighty unseemly. Look at the picture of lord Coleram, heretofore, Geo. Hanger, in the second page of his memoirs, or of old Izaak Walton, in the present exhibition at Somerset-house, and you will see how awkward a crack-in-th'-neck-like position it is. Why Wainright thought proper to exhibit old Izaak just after being hanged, I do not know and firmly believe that he has no warrant for it in any biography of the old piscator; but look at No. 268 in the above exhibition, and you will see him evidently with the wry neck twist of the gallows about him. In a word I do not choose to be strung up. Hang puppies and highwaymen with all my heart.

Drown myself. The sun is shining bright on the Thames, as I see it from one of my windows in the temple. It looks tempting.

"Says she, my dear the wind sets fair,
And you may have the tide."

So sung Katherine Hayes a hundred years ago—but so sing not I. There are many grave objections to drown a man's self. First you are choked with water, and I never could prevail on myself to swallow half a pint of that liquid.

"Had Neptune, when first he took charge of the sea,
Been as wise, or at least been as merry as we,
He'd have thought better on't, and instead of his brine,
Would have filled the vast ocean with generous wine."

In that case there might have been a difference in my ideas; but water—and Thames water too—the thought is intolerable. If you succeed what a neat article you are when you are found. In nine days, I am told, a body inevitably rises—and *how* does it rise? A colony of prawns and shrimps &c. have fastened themselves on you, and are making free with your person, in the most gourmand fashion. A crab has eaten out your eyes—a cod is fastening his sounds in the drums of your ears—and a turbot has revenged himself for all the liberties you have taken with his tribe, by making your face as flat as his own spine. As one of our poets—I forget his name—says on a similar occasion—

"The perch did perch between his ribs; the sole,
Sole reveller, feasted on his nibbled jowl;
The plaise was placed where'er he pleased; the pike
Shouldered itself, yet lay levelled in act to strike.
A maiden sought his hand, but sooth to say,
That amorous maiden was a maiden ray.

I never could agree with old Demonax in Lucian, that it is merely an act of gratitude to let them eat *you*, after you have eaten so many of *them*. Then, too, there are many chances of your not succeeding. There is the whole body of the Humane Society, including Alexander of Russia, regularly leagued and bonded to pull people out of the vasty deep nolentes volentes. How awkard you would look on awaking, to find yourself stretched out upon a table, with a fellow puffing a bellows into your very nostrils, or rubbing you with a hot cloth!

As for jumping off the Monument, "like Levi the Jew," (Rejected Addresses, hem!) or any other height, *that* is quite out of the question. I get giddy even *looking* out of a three pair of stairs window; how odious to my nerves it must be therefore, to *jump* from one! Poor Levi, I understand, after he was fairly off, made a grasp with his hand back again at the balustrade of the Monument. How must he have felt during that second, when perfectly conscious of the entire desperation of his case! I shudder to think of it just now, and am obliged to shut the window through mere nervousness. And when you are down what a pretty looking lump of smash and abomination! You are lying on the ground like a lump of bloody mortar, prepared for dashing the front of some Ogre-like king of Dahomey.

Nor would starvation at all agree with me. I fasted one day on a pound of beef and a half quartern, and I could have cried when evening came on. Oh, no! wherever, or however I die, let me go out of the world with a full stomach.—When a man is hungry, hideous and beggarly ideas are apt to get into his head, and he cannot see his way clearly before him. A windy vapor rises from the stomach, which fills the mind with odious chimeras. I never could stand it. All my firmly fixed resolves on death, if I were to attempt it that way, would be knocked up by the smell of the first cook's shop, or the distant prospect of an Alderman, waddling up Fleet street. It is impossible.

Well, then, shall I stab myself *more majorum?* Die in a Roman fashion, sheathing a dagger in my bosom like Lucretia, or falling on my sword like Brutus. It would be something pathetical and romantic. I am afraid, however, that the days of pathos and romance are most considerably gone by. To confess the fact honestly, I do not think I could muster up courage to drive a long spit of cold steel into my breast, and as to falling on my sword, in the first place I have not a sword to fall on, and it would be quite absurd to buy one for such a purpose; and, in the second place, if I had one, I am perfectly certain that I should miss it, or make some other fatal blunder—or rather some blunder which would not be fatal—if I attempted to fling myself on it. Then how like unfortunate gaby I should look!

Let me cogitate for a short while. I have dismissed, as impracticable, shooting, throat-cutting, poisoning, unbowelling, hanging, drowning, tumbling, starving, stabbing. What remains? Softly a while. My uncle Nicholas used always to say that many a man killed himself by drinking—and my uncle Nicholas was a man of observation. Perhaps that would be an easy, comfortable, cosey kind of way of doing the business, after all, without tumult or stuff. However, I have no idea of doing it at a glass, and going before a coroner stretched upon a door, smelling like a rum cask, and open to the opprobrious verdict of "Died by excessive drinking." That is evidently low. I, on the contrary, shall try if my uncle's prediction of such suicide being slow but sure, were right, and if it poisons me, let it operate on me like a slow poison—

"So glides the meteor through the sky,
And spreads along a gilded train,
But when its short lived beauties die,
Dissolves to common air again."

Is not that very pretty and very poetic? Here, then, Anthony, get you down to the Rainbow, and fetch me a stoup of liquor, as the Gravedigger in Hamlet has it. I am bent on death.

Political.

It is customary, at the close of the polls, to lose sight of all bitter things that have been raised during the contest, and to consider the ill language, illiberal sentiments and unjust charges, which the election has elicited, like the quarrels of a bacchanalian frolic, to be forgotten in sober hours. As a general principle, it is undoubtedly advisable to hush *all* disquiet and forget *all* animosities, particularly when the cause that excited them no longer exists; and had the recent election for Presidential Electors been *only* a contest between the friends of Messrs. Adams Jackson, Clay and Crawford, the maxim of "forget and forgive," would particularly apply to that canvass. But instead of Mr. Crawford and his fairly stated and, perhaps, just pretension; the votes of freemen have been called for, to put down a mode of dictating to the people, which requires no deep spirit of foresight to discern in it, a potent enemy to the free choice of officers which so effectually distinguishes our government from all others. We noticed a few days since some remarks of our neighbour, Mr. Binns, upon our own opposition to caucus nomination, in which he observed that it was "not surprising that the federalists should oppose the caucus system." In this respect we heartily agree with the editor of the Press; we know that such a dictation is diametrically opposed to the policy and views of federalism—and we will do our political opponents the justice to add, that we believe it is likewise repugnant to the principles of the democrats. We will not quote from the numerous papers of that political cast—we will not even arraign Mr. Binns against himself. The public will of course remember that Mr. Binns has made the Secretary of the Treasury as much the *butt* of his taunting satire, as ever he did John Quincy Adams; and it is equally true that his paper has given them both, the highest commendation, and yet no change of principle in these gentlemen is hinted at.

The principle of the caucus domination weighs hard upon the democratic party, and justly brings an odium upon those who pretend to such sublime views of the rights of the people. Had the federalists originated the caucus system, and consummated it by practice, the voice of these ultra democrats would have been most clamorous against it, denouncing it as a measure entirely aristocratic, compared to which the Hartford Convention would be a conventicle of Angels. This custom, so anti-republican in its observance, we would have broken in upon; we would have the people in the majesty of their rights, positively and efficiently express their disapprobation of it—let who will be president, it is the duty of the country at large to declare that such proceeding shall "be no more forever." *U. S. Gaz.*

Bank Note Exchange.

CORRECTED semi monthly, at N. Holmes's Exchange-Office, Market, between Second and Third Streets, Pittsburgh.

Pennsylvania.		*New York.*	
U.S. Bank & bran.	par	City banks	par
Philadelphia banks	par	Troy & Albany	1
Bank of Pittsburgh	par	Mohawk bk Schenec.	1
Easton	par	Newburgh	1
Germantown	par	Orange county	1
Montgomery co.	par	Catskill	1
West-Chester	par	Bk of Columbia, Huds.	1
Farmers' bank Lanc.	par	Middle District	1
Harrisburgh	par	Auburn	1
Bucks county	par	Geneva	1
Lancaster bank,	dis. 1	Central bk. Cher. val.	1
Northampton	1	Chenango	1
Swatara	1	Utica bk & branches	1
York bank	1	Ontario bk. at Utica	1
Chambersburgh	1	do at Canandaigua	1
Greensburgh	1	Plattsburgh	3
Brownsville	1	*Georgia.*	
Gettysburgh	1	St. bks. gen. $5 & up.	4½
Susquehanna Br. Co.	1	*Maryland.*	
Farmer's bk. Reading	1	Baltimore city bks.	par
Pittsburgh city bills	1½	City bk of Baltimore	2
Huntingdon	12	George's county	1
Centre	10	Annap & br. Easton	1
Ohio.		Fredk co. Hav deGra.	1
Bank of Steubenville	1	Westminster	1
F & M bank of Steub.	1	Hagerstown	1
Mount Pleasant	1½	Williamsport	1
St. Clairsville	do	*New Jersey.*	
Western Reserve	do	St bk. at N Brunsw.	1
Bank of Chillicothe	do	Trenton bank	1
Lancaster	do	New Brunswick bank	1
Marietta	do	State bk. at Trenton	1
Columbus	do	Mount Holley	1
Portsmouth	1½	Camden	1
Dayton	10	Cumberland	1
Kentucky.		Newark Insurance	1
Maysville	1½	State bk. at Morris	1
Indiana.		do at Elizabethtown	1
F & M Bk Madison	12½	Sussex	1
Branch at Lawrenceb	50	Paterson bank	1
North Carolina.		*Connecticut.*	
State bk & br $5 & up	4½	Eag. bk. payab. at N Y	par
South Carolina.		N Haven bk. do. do.	par
Charleston, $5 & up.	3	Bridgeport	1
Delaware.		Middletown bank	1
Bank of Delaware	par	Phœnix bk. Hartford	1
Wilmington & bran.	par	Derby bank	1
Commercial bk. Del	par	*Virginia*	
Farmers' bk. of Del.	par	Richmd & br $5 & up.	½
Bran. at New-Castle	par	Valley Bank & bran.	½
do. at Wilmington	par	N. W. bk. Wheeling	½
do. at Georgetown	par	*Rhode-Island.*	
Massachusetts.		Providence banks	3
Boston bks $5 & up.	par	Washington bk West	3
Springfield	3	Phœnix bank at do.	3
Hampsh. bk N Hampt	3	N E Commercial bk	3
Salem	3	Other R I. notes gen.	4
Worcester	3	*Vermont.*	
Other Mass. notes	3	Burling o	3
District Columbia gen	1	*New-Hampshire* gen.	3

Edward J & Samuel A Roberts.

ATTORNEYS

AND

COUNSELLORS AT LAW,

Have their Office in Fourth St.

THREE DOORS ABOVE WOOD.

Pittsburgh, October 15, 1824.—tf.

LOST,

In Allegheny Town, last week,

A GOLD BREAST PIN,

INLAID with hair, set in jet. The name of *Ann Addison*, is engraven on the back of it. A generous reward will be paid for its delivery at the office of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

Oct. 22, 1824.

Lawrence & Bainbridge,

AUCTION & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Louisville, Ky.

Have formed a co-partnership with

JAMES ANDERSON, JR.

The business will in future be conducted under the firm of

B. LAWRENCE & CO.

REFERENCE.

James Hughes, Esq *John Bustard*, Louisville.
J & G. R Gilmore, B Hayden, Cincinnati.
Knox & M'Kee. Wheeling.
James Riddle & Son, Eichbaum & Johnston, Wm Bell, Jr. W Anderson, R. Lindell, Pittsburgh

August 20—tf.

Eichbaum & Johnston,

Booksellers, Printers, and Book-Binders,

MARKET STREET,

HAVE just received, from the manufactory of Adam Ramage, Philadelphia, Printers' BRASS RULES, of every description, COMPOSING STICKS, &c.—And have also for sale, one fount of new SMALL PICA, Starr's PRINTING INK, &c. &c.

Oct. 22—

Domestic Cotton Manufactures

BY WHOLESALE.

JOHN M'ILROY begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has commenced the manufacturing of COTTON DOMESTIC GOODS, and has on hand a large assortment of his own manufactures, such as 3-4 and 4-4 *Plaids*, 3-4 and 4-4 *Checks*, *Wilmington* and *Fancy Stripes*, 7-8 and 4-4 *Bed Ticks*, 3-4 and 4-4 *Brown Sheetings*, Orange and Blue *Chambrays*, all which he will sell lower than they can be bought in either Philadelphia or Baltimore, and all his blue colors he will warrant to be the very best indigo blue dyes. *Also*, an assortment of the *Phœnix Factory Cotton Yarn*, both blue and white, for sale, on reasonable terms. All orders will be punctually attended to.

☞ 50 Good Cotton Weavers Wanted.

Warehouse, Diamond Square, next door to General Edward Patchell's.

October 22—8t.

NEW GOODS.

MYERS & ADAMS

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public, that they have just received and now offer for sale, in the new range of buildings, corner of Market and Liberty streets, a general assortment of FALL and WINTER GOODS, consisting of

CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES,
CASSINETTS,
FLANNELS,
BOMBAZETTS,
CALICOES, &c.

ALSO,—A superior assortment of fashionable FALL RIBBONS; Barage, Merino, Cashmere and Silk HANDKERCHIEFS;

ALSO,—A select assortment of *Hardware*, *Queensware*, and *Groceries*, all of which they will sell low for Cash or Beeswax, Country Linen, Bags, &c.

Oct 22, 1824—tf.

H. BONNET,

At his Wholesale Dry Goods Store,

Between Second & Third, Market Street,

HAS FOR SALE

Prime Muskrat & Beaver Skins,

And every kind of *Hat Trimmings*.

He continues to be an agent for the celebrated Dr. T. W. DYOTT, and has just received for sale, *Wholesale and Retail*, a supply of the well known and curative

ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS,

(on which he is authorized to allow a fair discount to those who buy by the quantity,)

ELIXIR OF HEALTH, RHEUMATIC DROPS, BITTERS, TOOTH-POWDERS,

ITCH OINTMENT,

Eye-Water, Plaster of Mahy, &c.

June 18, 1824—tf

ROBERT LINDELL & CO.

AT THEIR

WAREHOUSE

On the Bank, between Market & Ferry Streets

HAVE FOR SALE,

PIG and Bar Lead
Shot, assorted
Juniata Bar Iron
do Nails
Writing & wrapping Paper
Prime manufactured Tobacco
Window Glass
Flax & Tow Linen
Twilled Bags
Buffalo Robes
Tar by the bbl.
Spanish Moss
Axes, Mattocks,
Trace Chains, Hoes,
Plough Irons, &c.

They also have on hand, and intend keeping a constant supply of

Ship Chandlery, Blocks, Sheaves, Pins, &c.

Pittsburgh, May 21—tf

Proclamation.

BY virtue of a precept under the hands of the Hon Thomas Baird, Esq. President of the Court of Common Pleas in and for the 14th Judicial District in the state of Pennsylvania, and Francis M'Clure, Esq. and James Riddle, Esq the Associate Judges of the Court of Common Pleas in and for the county of Allegheny and to me directed, dated at Washington, on the 8th day of October, 1824,

Public Notice is Hereby Given, that A SPECIAL COURT will be held at Pittsburgh, in and for the County of Allegheny, on the *second Monday of December next*, for the trial of all causes wherein the Hon. Charles Shaler, Esq is concerned, either personally or as Counsel, at which time and place the Constables of the city of Pittsburgh, and of the several Townships of the said County of Allegheny, together with all other officers of the said Court, are required to attend.

Given under my hand, at Pittsburgh, the 14th day of October, A. D. 1824, and of the Common wealth the 49th.

L. Stewart, Sh'ff.

Oct. 14—9t.

Pittsburgh and Erie

STAGE,

LEAVES *John Davis' Hotel*, Pittsburgh, every Sunday, Wednesday and Friday morning at 3 o'clock, and arrives at Erie on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evening at 8 o'clock. Leaves Erie on Sunday, Wednesday and Friday, and arrives at Pittsburgh on Monday, Thursday and Saturday. Fourteen pounds of baggage will be allowed to every passenger—150 pounds of baggage equal to one passenger.

Arthur M'Gill.

February 27, 1824—tf

THREE OR FOUR GOOD

JOURNEYMEN TAILORS,

WANTED,

To whom constant employment and good wages will be given, by

James Hegan.

October 15—tf.

SAMUEL KINGSTON,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

HAS removed his Office to the North East corner of the Diamond, Pittsburgh, where clients will please to call on him. An arrangement has been made by which Walter Forward, Esq. will be associated with him in preparing and trying his causes. He hopes that by the most assiduous attention to his professional duties he will merit and receive a share of public patronage.

S. Kingston.

Pittsburgh, July 30, 1824—tf.

N. B. Conveyances and other instruments of writing executed with accuracy and despatch.

LAW NOTICE.

THE Subscriber has resumed his professional business, and will be found at the office now occupied by S. Kingston, Esq.

W. Forward.

Pittsburgh, July 30, 1824—tf.

To be Let,

ON AN IMPROVING LEASE,

100 Acres of Excellent

LAND,

SITUATE in Pine Township, Allegheny county, near the great road leading from Pittsburgh to Harmonie.

For terms apply to the subscriber in Pittsburgh, or to *Charles Cist, Esq* Harmonie, Pa.

A Sidney T. Mountain.

August 20, 1824.—tf.

NOTICE.

J. TOWNE

HAS REMOVED his LOTTERY & EXCHANGE OFFICE to the North East corner of Market and Third Streets, where he will continue to buy and sell most kinds of Bank Notes and Specie, and will transact all kinds of Lottery and Exchange Business, as usual.

J. T. Has just received from Philadelphia, a handsome assortment of

Satin Paper Hangings,

With VELVET BORDERS. He has also a good assortment of low priced PAPERS, which will be sold very low for cash.

April 9—tf.

New-Stourbridge

Flint Glass-Works, Pittsburgh.

FLINT GLASS,

CONSISTING OF

PLAIN, ENGRAVED & FANCY CUT,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

Manufactured at the above Establishment, by

JOHN ROBINSON

AND, in point of quality, equal if not superior to any thing of the kind manufactured in the United States.

The citizens of Pittsburgh, and of the western country generally, are respectfully invited to call at the works, on the corner of First and Ross Scotch-Hill, and examine the Glass.

Orders will be gratefully acknowledged, and will receive personal and prompt attention.

A large and general assortment will be kept constantly on hand, that orders can be filled at the shortest notice.

Nov. 28—tf

PHŒNIX FACTORY.

COTTON MACHINERY

Adams, Allen & Co.

GIVE NOTICE, that they are prepared to receive orders for the manufacture of all kinds of

MACHINERY

For Spinning and Weaving Cotton,

Including Picking, Carding, Drawing, and all other Preparation Machines,—which they will afford at the eastern prices, and warrant to be equal to any manufactured there, or to any now in operation in their own mill.

☞ They will, as usual, fill any orders for printing SHEETINGS, 4-4 wide, and YARN, from No. 5 to 20.

Pittsburgh, February 13, 1824—tf.

FOR SALE,

A new and well-toned

CHURCH ORGAN.

WARRANTED to be a first rate instrument. It will be sold so low as to make it an object worthy the immediate attention of any person or society wishing to purchase. A credit will be given for a part of the purchase money.

Apply to the Editor of this Gazette.

Sept. 17—4m*

SAMUEL WOOD

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he continues the *PLASTERING, PAPERING & WHITEWASHING*, and has reduced his prices to the following rates, for cash only, viz:—

3 Coat plastering, on lath, including materials,		16 cts. per yd.
2 do.	do.	14
1 do.	do.	12
3 do.	on brick wall,	8
2 do.	do.	6
1 do.	do.	4
Prices when the materials are found by the employer		
3 Coats, on lath,		8 cts. per yd.
2 do.	do.	6
1 do.	do.	5
3 do.	on brick wall,	6
Hanging paper,		12½ cts. per roll
do. border,		25
Whitewashing,		37½ cts per room

Roughcasting done in the neatest manner, and warranted to be *durable in the dampest cellars*.

Casting in plaster done at the shortest notice.

Pittsburgh, June 29.—tf